

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

## PACIFIC PLAN FOR UNMERGING BEFORE COURT

Scheme for Dissolution of the Harriman Lines Is Submitted to Federal Judges in St. Paul for Their Official Sanction

## GOVERNMENT O. K.'S IT

President Wilson and Atty.-Gen. McReynolds Indorse Program Which Affects P. R. R. and B. & O. and Western Roads

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Bearing the approval of both President Wilson and Attorney-General McReynolds the Southern Pacific-Union Pacific merger dissolution plan was presented to the federal court here today. It provides for sale of \$38,000,000 of Southern Pacific stock to the Pennsylvania railroad and acceptance by the Union Pacific in return of \$42,000,000 stock in the Baltimore & Ohio railroad; the balance of Southern Pacific stock held by the Union Pacific to be held by a trust company, not voted except at direction of the court and with the privilege of shareholders disposing of their interest or acceptance of Southern Pacific stock.

In detail the plan provides:

Sale of \$38,202,400 Southern Pacific stock to the Pennsylvania railroad for \$42,547,200 in Baltimore & Ohio stock.

A trust company to hold the remaining \$88,000,000 Southern Pacific stock and undivided dividends thereon.

The trust company prior to Nov. 1 to offer pro rata to all Union Pacific stockholders the right to subscribe to certificates of interest representing Southern Pacific shares. By Jan. 1, 1916 certificate holders may receive the number of shares of Southern Pacific stock represented by their certificate of interest with dividends from April 1, 1913, without interest, provided the certificate holder makes affidavit that he claims the shares in his own right and is not acting for any stockholder of the Union Pacific.

After Jan. 1, 1916, the trust company may, at the direction of the court, sell outstanding certificates and pay proceeds to the lawful holders.

The trust company at all times to be under direction of the court and to apply to it for instructions at frequent intervals.

Attorney-General McReynolds submitted a brief approving the plan that the exchange and transfer of stock to the Pennsylvania Railroad "obviously goes far to separate" the merged railroads and "divests the Pennsylvania of a large amount of the capital stock of an active competitor, and thereby remedies a highly objectionable condition." He recommended also that the plan be sanctioned only under the express understanding that the government grants no immunity from possible future actions based on any future laws as to stock ownership. A carefully drawn decree is to guard this feature of the plan.

## SENATOR ALLEN NOT A CANDIDATE

Senator Claude L. Allen of Melrose announced today that he will not be a candidate for reelection. He said:

"I shall not be a candidate in the fall. I make this announcement with some reluctance as I found the work on Beacon Hill most pleasant. I do not feel that I ought to be a candidate for a third term although I have been strongly tempted to do so in order that I might be a candidate for president of the Senate in the event of the retirement of President Greenwood."

## UNITARIANS GO TO PARIS TO ATTEND LIBERAL CONGRESS

As delegates to the sixth Congress of Religious Liberals to convene at Paris July 16-26, 100 Unitarians, mostly clergymen, left Boston this morning for Montreal, where they will be joined by another party of 30 from the West. The delegation is under the charge of the Rev. C. W. Wendte of Boston and will sail Wednesday on the White Star liner Teutonic.

The party sailing from the United States includes the Rev. U. G. Pierce of Washington, D. C.; Dr. L. W. Mason and Dr. G. R. Dodson of Pittsburgh; the Rev. W. D. Simonds of Oakland, Cal.; the Rev. D. S. McAllister, the Rev. C. S. Dole and Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, president of the Unitarian Association. Other delegates represent New York, Minneapolis, Chicago and western cities.

Some of the leading topics that will be treated are: "Recent Signs of Religious Progress," "Contributions to Religious Progress," "Heralds of Religious Liberty," "Religion and Modern Philanthropy" and "Present-Day Religious Questions."

Though the convention sits but 10 days, the first returning party will not

## CHANDLER STATUE UNVEILED AT THE CAPITOL TODAY



Photo by Clineinst, Washington, D. C.  
**ZACHARIAH CHANDLER STATUE**

WASHINGTON—The statue of Zachariah Chandler will be unveiled in Statuary hall, at the Capitol today. This sculpture is Michigan's contribution to the collection of statues of men whose achievements have brought fame to their respective states.

The statue will be unveiled by Chandler Hale, a grandson, who recently retired from the office of secretary of state.

## M. E. M'Loughlin BEATS PARKE IN ENGLISH TENNIS

*Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau*

LONDON—In the English lawn tennis championship semi-final round M. E. M'Loughlin of the United States, beat Parke, 6-4, 7-5, 6-4.

## U. S. S. NEVADA TO BE DONE IN FALL

Fully 1000 workmen are at work constructing the United States battleship Nevada at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company's yards, Quincy. The craft is now about 34 per cent completed and it is expected that the launching will take place in December. The keel was laid last fall.

## TIEUP IN SUBWAY; CARS DIVERTED

Hundreds of commuters who patronize the surface cars from north of Boston were obliged to walk from the North station to their places of business at about 7 a. m. today because of a tieup in the subway which blocked the inbound rails.

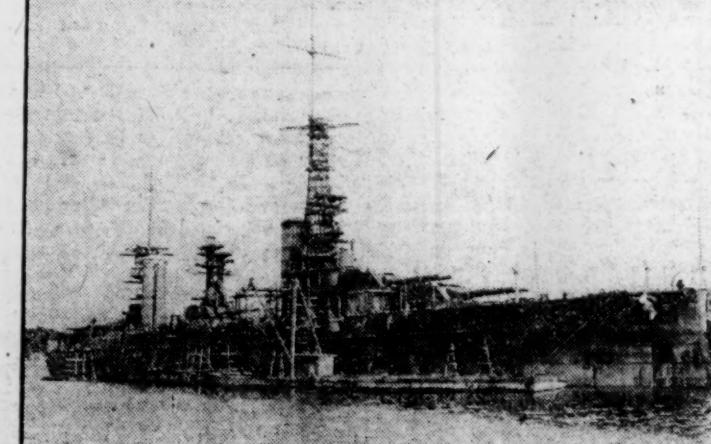
The tieup which lasted 15 minutes, was just at the Haymarket corner entrance of the subway lying across all inbound rails. All inbound cars except those on the viaduct were diverted during repairs to the service routes.

## CONTRACT GIVEN FOR FLAGSTAFF

Mayor J. Edward Barry of Cambridge today awarded to Emerson & Norris of Brighton the contract to erect the \$6000 flagstaff near Harvard square, that is to be a memorial to the fortitude of the men and women of Cambridge during the revolutionary war.

The staff is to be built after plans by Peabody & Stearns, and is to stand at the head of Kirkland street. It is expected that the dedication will be held in September. Mrs. Mary I. Gozzaldi, chairman of the flagstaff committee, raised the \$1255 needed to pay for the staff above the \$4800 appropriated by the city government.

## WORK ON ARGENTINE WARSHIP RUSHED



Battleship Rivadavia at Fore River yards

## STATE TEACHERS AT HYANNIS FOR VOCATIONAL TALKS

Educators Gather in Cape Town for Conference of Three Days on Various Topics Relating to Industrial Work in the Schools

## DR. SNEDDEN TO OPEN

Teachers, school superintendents and commissioners, members of advisory boards of various cities and towns throughout the state and educators are assembling at Hyannis, Mass., today for the vocational conference which opens this evening and extends over Thursday.

Although the opening session will be held in a hall the principal gatherings throughout the conference will be conducted in the open air. Dr. David Snedden, commissioner, and Robert O. Small, deputy commissioner elect of the state board of education, will deliver the opening addresses.

Dr. Snedden will open the proceedings again tomorrow with an address on "The Development of Industrial Schools From the Standpoint of the State Office." Section meetings will follow under the direction of W. A. O'Leary, director of the New Bedford high schools. The "General Problem of Related Works" is to be discussed and will touch upon the subject as it affects woodworking, machine shop and electrical work. Mr. Allen, Mr. Casey and Mr. Fellman will speak.

At the girls trade school section Miss Cleo Murtland of the Worcester trade school for girls will preside. The theme will be "Operating," and phases of the subject embracing "The Value of Operating as a Trade for Girls" will be considered by Miss Osborne; "Possibilities in Glovemaking" by Miss Deegan and the "Relation of Art to the Needle Trades" by Miss Duston.

In the homemaking section Mrs. C. W. A. White of the state board of education will preside. The general topic will be the "General Question of Training for Efficiency in the Home." There will be a survey of the state and reports from all schools with reference to school organization, sessions, plants, groups served, disposal of product and publicity methods.

Electrical experts will discuss the "Training of Electricians" at a section gathering presided over by Mr. Fellman. Mr. Law will speak on "Power House Electricians," while Mr. Fellman's subject will be "Building Trades Electricians."

C. H. Fish, of the Worcester industrial school, will preside over the metal trades section when a discussion from the floor will be held on "Shop Practise, What is the Best Means for Gaining and Developing the Boys' Interest in Machine Shop," led by Mr. Casey.

Round table discussions will occupy the afternoon session and open with a talk on "Millinery" led by Mr. Higgins. Miss Thayer will talk on "How to Make Millinery a Success in the Trade School" and an address on "Practical Subjects in Homemaking Training" will be given. Mr. Hanley will speak on "Shop Training for Electricians" and Mr. Casey on a further phase of his subject regarding the metal trades.

Charles R. Allen will address the gathering in the evening. Various subjects relating to industrial and vocational education will be discussed Wednesday and Thursday.

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## U. S. OFFICERS ARE TO CONDUCT WARSHIP TEST

Members of the executive committee of the stockholders of the New Haven system met today at the Old Colony Trust Company's offices and voted to continue the investigation into the affairs of the road.

Within a day or two a preliminary report is to be issued to all stockholders for whom the committee holds proxies. Chairman George von L. Meyer presided. He leaves New York tomorrow for a summer European trip, returning late in August. In his absence Charles Francis Adams, 2d, vice-chairman, will preside over whatever meetings are held.

## QUINCY, MASS.—FULLY 98 PER CENT COMPLETED

The craft is scheduled to leave the Fore river yards Aug. 3 for New York. After going into dry dock the vessel will proceed to Rockland, Me., where her official standardization trials will be conducted over the United States government course.

Under supervision of United States naval officers, though manned by men from the Argentine navy, the Rivadavia will also have eight-hour endurance runs. Full-speed tests, during which she is guaranteed to make 22½ knots, will also be made. In the fall the vessel will leave for the Argentine Republic.

## PARCEL POST SERVICES MERGED

Malden and Medford postoffices have united for the delivery of parcel post bundles, and the new service will go into effect tomorrow.

## MASSACHUSETTS VETERANS OFF FOR REUNION

Men of Bay State, 1450 in Number, Leave South Station for Gettysburg Semi-Centennial in Three Long Special Trains

## MANY SAY GOOD-BY

Three special trains carrying 1450 G. A. R. veterans who are to attend the four days' celebration at Gettysburg where 50,000 federals and confederates are holding a joint reunion, left the South station today amid the cheers of friends. The first train left at 7 a. m. and consisted of 10 passenger cars and one baggage coach; the second and third at 7:30 and 7:35, respectively, having eight passenger and one baggage coach each.

Edward O. Skelton, chairman of the Massachusetts commissioners, and John E. Gilman had charge of the first train. Thomas R. Appleton, secretary of the commission, had charge of the second train, and Mansell H. Bush had charge of the third. A fourth train which later left South Framingham was placed in charge of Granville C. Fiske.

Carrying their grips and wearing the regulation uniform of the G. A. R. or civilian clothes with badges, the veterans assembled in front of the platforms. W. H. Wright, superintendent of the Boston Terminal Company, personally supervised affairs and directed the entraining. Many flags and souvenirs were carried by friends of the departing veterans. Delegations from the Woman's Relief Corps and the Daughters of Veterans were present to see the men start.

## Former Foes Gather in Reunion of Peace at Field of Gettysburg

GETTYSBURG, Pa.—More than 30,000 men, veterans of the war between the states, fraternized here today.

Tomorrow there will be regimental, brigade and corps reunions and a formal program. Today everything was informal.

As a mark of recognition Gen. Hunter Liggett, U. S. A., who assumed command of the camp here today as ranking federal army officer, named his adjutant Lieut. Simon Bolivar Buckner, U. S. A., son of General Simon Bolivar Buckner, U. S. A., ranking surviving officer of the Confederacy.

The special trains from the far West began arriving here today and it was believed that by nightfall, the 45,000 veterans expected would be in camp.

President Wilson is to speak here on July 4.

Gen. Bennet Young of Louisville, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, with his staff, arrived today and was escorted to his headquarters.

(Continued on page five, column one)

## STOCKHOLDERS OF NEW HAVEN PRESS INQUIRY

Executive Committee of Minority Interests Votes to Continue Investigation and Make Report

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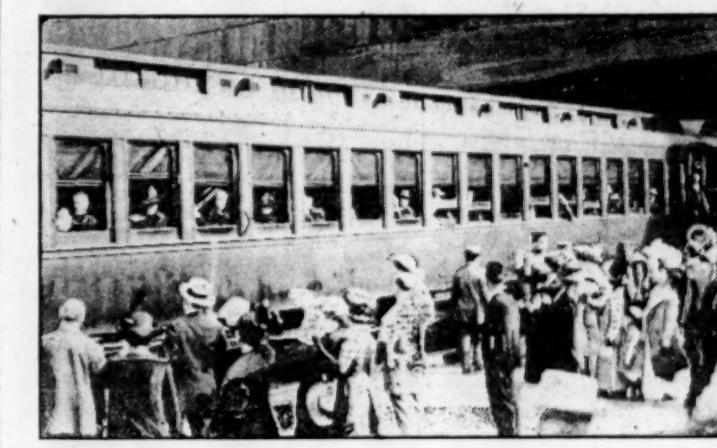
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## SOCIALIST LEADER TO BE ARRAIGNED

IPSWICH, Mass.—Gus Ambergburg, secretary of the Lynn Socialist Club, is to be arraigned in the district court today on a charge of disorderly conduct preferred against him yesterday when he addressed a mass meeting of striking mill hands on the grounds of the Greek church, Agawam heights. He was released in the evening on \$800 bail, which was furnished by Boston men.

Other speakers were Carroll L. Pings, Joseph Wallace, Robert Martin, Louis Antonio and Heaton Barnes.

## WAR VETERANS OFF FOR REUNION



Scene as one Gettysburg special is about to leave South station

## RUMANIA'S NOTE BUILDING TO BE SOLD IN DISTRICT OF FINANCIERS

Ultimatum to Sofia Comes Just as Servia Is About to Yield and Intervention Causes Consternation in Austria

## RESISTANCE HOPELESS

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—At the moment when the coercion of Servia seemed complete the sudden intervention of Rumania has reopened the Balkan question. For a generation Rumania has been a sleeping partner in the triple alliance, but, finding that neither Berlin nor Vienna could do anything to assist her in demands for a rectification of her frontier at Silistra, she has acted with sudden decision on her own account.

M. Pashitch had at length won over the war party to his view that it was useless kicking against the pricks and that the pre-war treaty with Bulgaria must be accepted. Today a practically unanimous vote of the Skupstina was assured him. Suddenly at the last moment Rumania spoke.

On Saturday her minister at Sofia announced to Bulgaria that in event of her attacking Servia she would not remain neutral. As Rumania has a population of 7,000,000 to the 4,000,000 of Bulgaria and a revenue of £18,000,000 compared to £7,500,000 of Bulgaria, intervention is decisive.

Completely surrounded by Rumania, Servia, Montenegro and Greece, Bulgaria will be practically driven to come to terms. Her determination to grant the least possible compensation to Rumania for her neutrality during the war, combined with her insistence on the full pound of flesh of her treaty with Servia in spite of altered conditions, her unwillingness to come to what in Athens are considered fair terms with Greece, and finally the pressure placed by her on Montenegro, have raised up against her a formidable alliance.

Meantime in Vienna, where the acquiescence of Rumania had come to be looked upon as a foregone conclusion, the news of the sudden intervention of Rumania in support of Servia has been received with consternation. Her unforeseen break away from the triple alliance with its corresponding drift toward the triple entente is regarded as extremely serious and as an unexpected and unwelcome victory for the diplomacy of Paris and St. Petersburg.

## GREAT TUNNEL THROUGH SWISS ALPS IS OPENED

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The Loetschberg tunnel, connecting the Loetschen valley with the Rhone valley, was opened Saturday. The line climbs from Frutigen to Kandersteg in the usual corkscrews. The tunnel itself is 8½ miles long and was traversed, by two trains, bearing visitors invited to the opening of the line.

## ARMY BILLS CAUSE CLASH OF MEMBERS IN REICHSTAG

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The discussion on the German army bills closed on Saturday night, though divisions will not be taken until today. The final scene was one of considerable uproar, the Socialists and the government supporters displaying an equal amount of excitement, perhaps the fact that neither of them have maintained their convictions with their full strength in previous debates being partially responsible for this.

It was Socialist Scheidemann whose speech roused the storm, his declaration that he could not find in the government case any sufficient reason for

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# China Looks to England for More Aid in Stamping Out Opium

## LORD ADVOCATE IS DEFIED BY LEADER OF ANTI HOME RULERS

Sir Edward Carson and Irish Unionist Members of Parliament Are Escorted by Procession of 12,000 Persons Through Enthusiastic Throngs of Glasgow Citizens

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland.—As already reported by cable, Sir Edward Carson, accompanied by 17 Irish Unionist members of Parliament, 16 of whom represented Ulster, commenced recently a campaign in Scotland against the home rule bill, now for the second time in the present Parliament before the House of Commons.

Sir Edward Carson and his party travelled to Scotland by the London & North Western route and at the chief stopping places, namely, Rugby, Crewe and Carlisle, large crowds awaited the arrival of the Irish Unionist leader, and addresses were presented to which Sir Edward Carson briefly replied. The question of home rule has now been discussed at such inordinate length in all its aspects, that it is almost inconceivable that any speaker could find anything new to say on the subject. Nevertheless, Sir Edward Carson never seems to be at a loss, and, whatever may be the opinion as to his methods, there can be no doubt of the fact that he is successful in arousing enthusiasm.

### Defense to Mr. Ure

Adverting to the statement made by Mr. Ure in a recent speech, in which he described Sir Edward Carson and his colleagues as "rowdies and lawbreakers," and said that if they did not look out they would soon find themselves in the hands of the criminal authorities, Sir Edward Carson said that he wanted to tell the lord advocate that, as far as he was concerned, he advised his fellow-countrymen to resist to the end, even if it came to the necessity of using violence.

"I tell him more than that," continued the Irish Unionist leader; "I advise my fellow-countrymen—even although it may never be necessary, and please God it never will be necessary to use them—to arm themselves as well as they can, to beat back anybody who dares to fling from them the elementary rights of their citizenship, and I tell him something more, I tell him that if any violence arises out of my speeches he need not trouble himself about humble working men, but can come to me as the responsible author."

After the meeting a procession of over 12,000 people escorted Sir Edward Carson and his party from St. Andrew's hall to the Conservative Club at Bothwell street. The thoroughfares of the city through which the procession passed were thronged with people and everywhere the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

### GREATER COST OF GLASGOW TRAMS

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The surplus from the working of the Glasgow corporation tramways for the financial year ending May 31 is £33,000 as compared with £32,007 in the preceding year.

The receipts showed an increase of £20,468, but there was a large increase in the expenditure. The principal increases were as follows: Wages of motormen and conductors, £6190; wages of cleaners, £3145; local rates, £7015; maintenance of track, £17,207; fuel for Pinkston (power station), £2826; interest on capital, £6681; sinking fund, £3214, and renewal and depreciation, £2053; a total of £48,931.

On the revenue side of the account the ordinary receipts show an increase of £20,468, and the interest on investments shows an increase of £8859, making a total increase of £29,327. Deducting this from the above, there remains a balance of a little over £19,000, which represents the shortage in the surplus compared with last year. The traffic receipts, for the first time in the history of the undertaking, exceeded £1,000,000. This is the first complete year during which the extended half penny fare has been in operation.

### Parliament Felt a Farce

After a brief introduction from the chairman, Mr. Scott-Dickson, M.P., Sir Edward Carson rose to speak. They were appealing, he said, from the farce of Parliament to the reality of the democracy. They had played their part in Parliament, they had sat there so long as the law allowed their speeches to be effective, but they refused and would always refuse to dishonor their position by staying in a place which, under the Parliament act, had become a make-believe and a humbug.

Proceeding, Sir Edward Carson said

### AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 1:45, 7:45.  
PLYMOUTH—"The House Next Door," 8:15.

NEW YORK

CASINO—"The Purple Bond,"  
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart,"  
ELTINGE—"Within the Law,"  
FORTY-FOURTH ST.—"All Aboard."

CHICAGO

CORT—H. B. Warner.  
GARRICK—"When Dreams Come True,"  
RAUD—"Tik-Tok Man of Oz,"  
STUDEBAKER—"Mile Modista."

## GERMAN UNION TO HAVE ART EXHIBIT OF ITS INDUSTRY

(Special to the Monitor)

LEIPZIG, Germany.—The German Work Union, established some six years ago, which has set itself the task of enabling German work by increasing the excellence of its quality and form, and thus giving it a higher value in the world's market, recently held its sixth annual meeting in Leipzig.

This union, with its constant industry and wholesome tendencies, deserves the interest of all who have the improvement of German craft and industry at heart. At this year's meeting a resolution was passed in favor of an exhibition being held at Cologne in 1914 of work executed by the union.

The enterprise will be assisted and have the sympathy of the highest state officials. The program of the exhibition will be divided into three groups, (1) a collection of single works of art carried out under the supervision and cooperation of artists, (2) work done by the men considered by the union to be its leaders, and (3) an exhibition of work showing the effect of the two first groups on industry, particularly on the general production of the masses.

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# Merits of Bulgarian and Servian Troops Is Topic in Vienna

## AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA WATCH BALKAN TROOPS

Austrians Cannot See Anything But Bulgarian Victory, While Effectiveness of Servian Guns Is Remembered by Others

## OUTLOOK IS BETTER

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—While at the moment of writing the outlook in the Balkans has changed very considerably for the better, feeling still runs high in Sofia and Belgrade, as well as in Vienna. There is no doubt that not only Russia, the protector of Servia, but also Austria-Hungary, would have much to say in the event of war breaking out, for she is pledged to come to the assistance of Bulgaria should the necessity arise.

In Vienna the man in the street will not listen to any ideas of the possibility of a Bulgarian defeat. She, he affirms, really won the war against Turkey in spite of anything the Servians may say. As regards the Servians, however, the fact must not be overlooked that they have excellent guns. It will be remembered that the King of Montenegro was powerless against Skutari until the Servian guns came up. People who spent the entire winter in the city of Skutari have told the Monitor representative in Vienna that they took practically no notice of the shells fired by the Montenegrins. "There was," they said, "a sound of firing outside the city near the fortifications, but that was all. We did not even keep the children at home," they added smilingly. "When the Servian artillery came up, however, the situation changed and became serious, for the French guns with which the Servians were provided created fearful havoc. Roofs of houses were simply carried away, and the town was rendered unsafe by night as well as by day."

The Servians claim that their artillery, or rather their French artillery, was the factor which decided the fate of the final battles in the neighborhood of Tchataldja. This may or may not be true, since no reliable information has come through from the Bulgarian front, King Ferdinand having all through kept a veil of mystery over the part taken by the Servians in assisting the Bulgarians. It is obvious, however, that the information as to the havoc of the Servian guns at Skutari confirms their claim. The Bulgarians should remember, too, that in meeting the Servians they would not be fighting against a people in the last stage of decadence. "They are," a man who knows them well said recently, "awful savages," but savages can frequently fight well.

One of the principal reasons for the Turkish defeat in Europe was undoubtedly the inculcation of free thinking among a people totally unfitted to such habits of thought. So long as the Turk believed in Allah and esteemed it the greatest honor to perish on the battlefield, he found no difficulty in going through any peril and gaining a great victory in the end. As soon, however, as his leaders commenced to doubt whether there was such a thing as kismet, and when the Turkish soldier saw that the worst forms of corruption were rife on all sides, he lost his magnificent courage. Bulgaria is not faced by an enemy of such a nature today, but by a young nation full of life, and honest through its extreme poverty. The Greeks also appear to have caught something of their old military spirit, which has been slumbering for so many ages.

## SCOTTISH NAVAL STATION TO GROW

(Special to the Monitor)

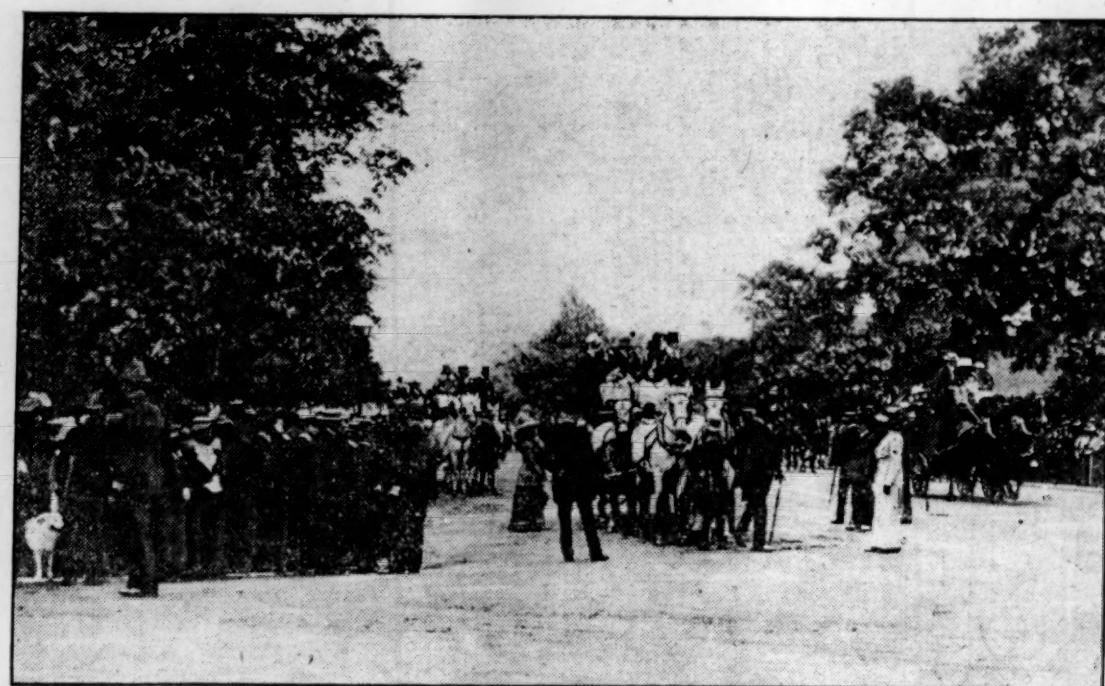
EDINBURGH, Scotland—A new position, that of senior officer on the coast of Scotland has recently been created by the admiralty and Vice-Admiral Robert S. Lowry has been appointed to fill the post. It is certain that as the new Scottish naval station increases in importance and the dockyard at Rosyth expands, some one of the very widest experience in naval affairs will be required in Scotland. It is calculated that in a few years' time several thousand workmen will be engaged upon shipbuilding and ship repairing at the new base, Rosyth, which will then rank with Devonport dockyard in size, and, owing to its strategical position, will surpass in importance.

## DYKE TO CONNECT SYLT WITH COAST

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—It is announced that the scheme providing for the joining up of the island of Sylt to the coast of Schleswig-Holstein by means of a dyke will be put in execution at the commencement of the year. The dyke will be completed in 1916, and in 1917 the railway will be constructed across the dyke which will make the defense of the island possible in case of an attempt to make it a base of operations by an enemy's fleet. It is estimated that the cost of the construction will amount to about 9,500,000 marks.

## AMERICAN TEAMS WIN AT ENGLISH COACHING



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Starting for the marathon: Showing the winning coach, owned by Judge Moore of Kentucky, and his team of grays

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The recent coaching contest from the powder magazine, Hyde Park, to the Richmond horse show ground was officially described as a marathon, but one must not therefore picture a wild scramble in the last half mile of coaches all struggling to be first past the winning post.

The coaches, as a matter of fact, started at half minute intervals and an hour was allowed for the six or seven miles. Moreover, no points could be earned for doing the distance in a shorter time. In awarding the points, horses counted 40 per cent, condition 30 per cent, and coach, harness, and equipment 30 per cent.

The Leconfield cup, value 25 guineas, was the first prize for private coaches and Tattersall's cup, also valued at 25

guineas, was the first prize for road coaches.

The fact that both road and private coaches took part in the contest gave added interest and helped to draw a larger crowd even than is usual at the ordinary coaching meet. Altogether 21 coaches took part and the route from the powder magazine was by way of Alexandra gate, Exhibition road, Cromwell road, Warwick gardens, over Hammersmith bridge and Barnes common to Old Deer park via Church road, Kew road, and Shaftesbury road.

On the arrival of the coaches at Old Deer park, well within the scheduled hour, the Earl of Lonsdale began the judging and ultimately awarded the Tattersall cup to A. G. Vanderbilt's famous coach Venture, driven by Mr. Wilson. The Leconfield cup for private coaches was awarded to Judge Moore who drove four grays, light in the lead and dark

in the wheel, while the second prize went to A. G. Vanderbilt.

After the judging a parade of all the coaches took place before the King and Queen who, with Princess Mary, had motored down to the horse show. In the royal box with the King and Queen were former King Manoel and former Queen Amelie of Portugal and there were also present the Duchess of Teck, Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck, and the Duchess of Albany.

It may be mentioned that this was the first time since the days of Queen Victoria that the show had been visited by the reigning monarch. Following the parade of the four-in-hands Walter Winans presented a brilliant item in "speed bursts" by his fast trotters Harmony and Discord paced by his Hungarian Hugo. The wonderful combination of grace and speed shown by the animals was most striking and deserved the applause it received.

## FRENCH CHAMBER HAS DEBATE UPON SOCIALISTIC BODY

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The postponed debate on anti-militarism in the Chamber of Deputies was the occasion of a violent attack on the Confederation Generale du Travail by Major Driant, a Nationalist deputy.

To the accusations brought against the organization by the speaker, the Socialists replied by pointing out that the speeches and pamphlets from which he was quoting were several years old.

Major Driant, in defense, stated that a few days previously, a large bundle of papers had been seized at Toul, showing that a wholesale desertion had been organized for Sept. 24, the date on which the time-expired troops would have returned home but for the government measure extending the period of service. In conclusion, Major Driant called for the dissolution of the confederation.

The Socialist, M. Claussat, then pronounced a long speech in defense of that organization, in which he called attention to the indignities to which the government had subjected individuals in its search for anti-militarist literature.

He ended his harangue by a violent attack on the army, which roused a storm in the chamber.

## DANISH CABINET HAS RESIGNED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—As a result of the elections the Berntsen cabinet resigned, but owing to the difficulty of forming a new cabinet, it is still holding office. Owing to the initiative of the King, a conference was held of the four parliamentary parties but without result. Herr Berntsen has been approached with the intention of inducing him to remain in office until the constitution reform bill, which abolishes the present system of franchise to the upper House, has been passed. This measure is supported by a great majority of the nation. It is probable that ultimately a radical cabinet will be formed.

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The statistics of the elections for the Folketing show that the number of votes registered has never been greater in Denmark. In some places as many as 97 per cent of the electors appeared at the ballot box to cast their vote.

## FORMER PREMIER TO NOTIFY KING

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—The choice of so eminent a statesman as the former premier, M. Theotokis, to bring to King Victor Emmanuel the official news of the accession to the throne of King Constantine, has caused great satisfaction in Rome. Being a native of Corfu, M. Theotokis is a master of the Italian language.

## INDIA MAY HAVE NEW CANALS FOR RELIEF OF PEOPLE

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India—The construction of the new Cauvery Gower reservoir at Kannambadi involves the submission of about 5000 acres of wet land and 4050 acres of dry land, situated in 48 villages, of which eight villages will be more or less completely submerged and also involves displacement of a population of about 5000.

According to the Times of India the question of acquiring these lands by payment of compensation and of resettling the population displaced on new land, has been engaging the anxious attention of the government for some time past.

Experience elsewhere has shown that if the government content themselves with paying money compensation to owners of land, and no steps are taken to resettle them, it will, in the great majority of cases, end in reducing the people to the condition of day laborers. For this reason it has been the aim of the officers who prepared the project, to provide the displaced raiyats with lands in exchange as far as possible, supplemented where necessary by money compensation.

In such cases the displaced population is usually settled on land brought under irrigation by the construction of the reservoir, but happily in the present case there exist, in the immediate neighborhood, facilities for carrying out three canal extension projects, which might be taken advantage of for present purposes.

The government approve of the general lines of these extra schemes and are calling for plans and estimates for all the old canal projects to be submitted within three months.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA WILL HAVE MORE RAILWAY LINES

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—During the last decade railway construction has proceeded at such a rate in South Australia that with the lines already built and authorized the system forms a complete network over the southern portion of the state. The building of the iron road commenced in this state as early as 1856, twenty years after the proclamation, when the capital was connected with Port Adelaide. Fifty years later 1746 miles of track had been constructed at a cost of over £13,500,000, the earnings from which totalled £1,349,765, and the net interest on the capital was 4.30 per cent. Now over 2000 miles are operated, and the earnings for the year ending on June 30, 1912, aggregated £2,148,502, and the percentage of net revenue to capital invested was 6.02 per cent.

The question of steps to be taken for the prevention of infringement of copyright by means of phonographs and similar instruments was likewise dealt with, but in this respect provision has already been made in the British copyright law. Another resolution recommended the creation of an international museum, in which records of everything relating to publishing should be preserved, and W. Heinemann, the well-known London publisher, read a paper on the subject of trade discounts. Mr. Heinemann, who has acted as British representative on the international executive committee of the congress for the past 18 years, and to whose initiative the inception of the congress was largely due, is resigning the post, and is to be succeeded by Geoffrey S. Williams of the firm of Williams & Norgate.

The social side of the program included a drive round the city with a visit to the terrace of the houses of Parliament, from which a magnificent view is obtained of Budapest, an evening at the Royal Opera house, a dinner in the great hall of the Vigadó, an excursion by boat up the Danube, with a visit to the ruins of Visegrad, a castle inhabited by the kings of Hungary in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries and which was destroyed by the Turks in 1684.

The construction of the initial lines presented many engineering difficulties, and thus increased the cost per mile; but the greater proportion of those now being built are through country which does not offer the same problems, and recently railway commissioners have recommended that a total of 800 miles of lines should be put in hand, to cost approximately £2,000,000. This month witnessed the formal opening of three lengths of railway designed to serve immense areas of land suitable for wheat growing. Two lengths are on Eyre's Peninsula, and aggregate 185 miles; the other is east of the river Murray, leaving the main inter-state line at Tailem Bend and running to Meribah, a distance of 100 miles.

Until 1907, Eyre's Peninsula was without a railway, and development was consequently slow; 236 miles of track are now being worked, and a further extension of over 100 miles is contemplated in the near future. Already some of the land along the routes of the railways is being cultivated and returning good yields, but the presence of railway facilities will give a big impetus to the settlement.

## WOMEN CHARGED WITH FIRING STAND

(Special to the Monitor)

SWITZERLAND IS TO HAVE CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT

## NOTABLE MEN ARE HONORED FURTHER

(Special to the Monitor)

CAMBRIDGE, England—Honorary degrees were recently conferred on a number of distinguished visitors at Cambridge Senate house.

Sir John Sandys, the public orator,

introduced the recipients to the vice-chancellor, Dr. Donaldson, in a series of Latin speeches.

The recipients included Admiral Sir Wilmot Hawkesworth Fawkes, G. C. B., K. C. V. O., John S. Sargent, R. A., Sir James Murray, F. B. A., editor of the New English Dictionary, Thomas Hardy, O. M., His Excellency Adolph Wagner, professor of political economy in the University of Berlin, Commandante Boni, the eminent Italian archeologist, Sir Frederick George Kenyon, K. C. B., F. B. A., director and chief librarian of the British museum, Sir John Knox Laughton, founder of the Navy Records Society, and Reginald Lane Poole, F. B. A., fellow of Magdalene College and keeper of the archives of the University of Oxford.

AUSTRALIAN GIFT TO GO TO HAGUE

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The Commonwealth has decided on an escriptio made entirely of Australian wood and manufactured by Australian artisans as its contribution to the Peace Memorial building at The Hague. Designs are being prepared and these designs will be submitted to the federal art advisory committee for consideration.

## EMPIRE COMMISSION LEARNS VALUE OF ADELAIDE AS PORT

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—An important question that has been occupying the attention of the Dominions royal commission now securing evidence in Australia, is that relating to the accommodation existing in Australian harbors for the handling of large vessels and the available means of transporting the empire's commerce.

The factor to be determined is whether the harbors are of sufficient depth to allow of large vessels making the eastern journey. Steamers that draw 30 feet and more are by no means uncommon in these days of modern progressive shipbuilding, and it is to ports that can offer the facilities necessary to deal with these liners and cargo vessels that they must naturally turn. It is therefore satisfactory to know that the outer harbor of South Australia offers all the advantages for expeditiously handling cargo and the embarking and disembarking of passengers.

Speaking on this question, Arthur

Searcy, the president of the marine board, said, "After Hobart, we have the best port in Australia." It has been termed "The State's Front Door," and a front door should always be open. Thanks to an expenditure during recent years of over £750,000 this is so, for at low water there is 33 feet; in addition it provides a safe harbor in all weather, and is well backed up by an efficient railway system.

From this it will be gathered that Adelaide has nothing to fear, for at the present in some ports vessels cannot load down below 29 feet 6 inches. Hence the comparison with other deep sea ports in Australia is very favorable. Another important point, particularly advantageous to the outer harbor of Adelaide, is that in the event of, in a few years' time, vessels drawing a greater depth requiring accommodation, the necessary facilities would be forthcoming, either by extending the wharfage into deeper water, or by dredging alongside the present wharf.

## LACE-MAKING IN VILLAGES OF AUSTRIA INTERESTS WOMEN

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

Vienna, Aus.—The committee of ladies in charge of the arrangements for the woman's congress in Vienna, has just issued the exact program of events, together with the small badge, a modest bow of yellow ribbon, which is to be worn by those taking part. Eight hundred delegates and members are expected in Vienna, and most of the time spent in this city will be devoted to sight-seeing.

The really serious part of the congress is to be reserved for the most part for Budapest. On the morning of the first day, June 11, of congress, one party will be taken to inspect the central institution for women's trades, while another party will visit the people's palace, where advanced classes in various subjects are held and lessons are given to pupils desirous of completing their education, by voluntary workers. A woman's hospice, where rooms are let, and all the cooking done in a central kitchen, will also be visited.

Another party goes to the lace-making establishment. This is one of the most interesting institutes, as lace-making is a very flourishing cottage industry in Austria and large numbers of itinerant teachers travel from village to village giving free instruction to the women and selling them new patterns, designed at the art schools in Vienna. This offers encouragement to the mother who is forced to work, enabling her to carry on her trade at home and to get into touch with the state agents, who obtain a good price for the lace, and thus obviates the exploitation of the country women by unscrupulous agents and middlemen.

Other groups will visit picture exhibitions and the museums. The afternoon is to be given up to a visit to the Adria exhibition, where an excellent oppor-

tunity is afforded of seeing some of the cottage industries, which are carried on by women specially brought to Vienna for the exhibition. The evening of Wednesday will be devoted to a reception in the Haus der Industrie, a splendid suite of rooms, where the lord mayor of London was entertained two years ago.

The morning of Thursday will be devoted to sight-seeing, and in the evening there will be a large gathering in the Music Verein hall, when Mrs. Chapman-Catt of New York will address the meeting. Frau Anna Furuhjelm will also speak, also Rev. Anna Shaw of Massachusetts, Mrs. Millicent Fawcett of London, and others will read papers on women's suffrage.

Among the delegates and members expected in Vienna are Fraulein Thekla Hultin, M. P., Finland; Mrs. Stack, Ireland; Mrs. Gertrude Burke, president of the Australian and New Zealand Suffrage unions; Mrs. Gully Petrin of Stockholm, Miss Chrystal Macmillan of Edinburgh, Marchesa Elena Lucifero, for the women of Italy; Frances H. Melville, Scotland; Mr. and Mrs. Nathan from the States, Mrs. Choper from South Africa, Fraulein Sophie Alberti and Fraulein Eline Hansen of Copenhagen, Dr. Van Swen of The Hague, Dr. Alette Jakobs of Holland, Ellen Kleman of Stockholm, the editor of the Journal Dagny, and Mrs. Campbell from Canada.

## RAILWAY WORKS APPROVED

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The minister for railways, on the recommendation of the commissioner, has approved of the appropriation of £5000 for the Roma street cold store. An appropriation of £25,000 has been approved in connection with the Cloncurry-Mt. Cuthbert railway extension.

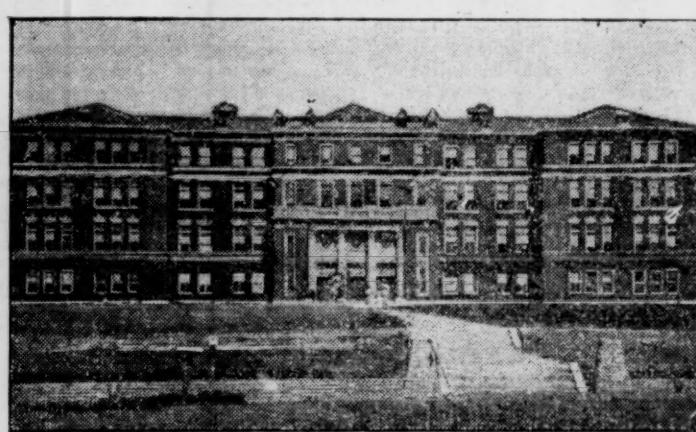
\$65

## PITTSBURG, KAN., PROGRESSES WITH MINES AND INDUSTRY

Bituminous Coal Center of Southwest Forges Ahead Digging Natural Wealth Out of the Earth by Improved Methods and With Factories of All Sorts Busy

PITTSBURG, Kan.—Situated in the southeastern part of the state of Kansas and in the southeastern corner of the county of Crawford, four miles from the state line of Kansas and Missouri, this is fifth to the largest city in the state, with a population of about 21,000.

This thriving city with its slogan "Push Prosperous Pittsburg" has forged to the front in point of industrial activity and



State manual training normal school at Pittsburg, Kan.

civil improvements. Its natural resources include an almost inexhaustible supply of coal and clays of various grades for commercial purposes.

A string of cars loaded with coal, each car containing 80,000 pounds and starting in Pittsburg, Kan., and reaching in a continuous line to New York city, a distance of 1500 miles, it is said, would represent the coal output of this district annually.

Expert engineers give their opinion that this supply of high grade bituminous coal will last for 200 years. There are 135 deep shaft mines located in this district, employing 12,000 men. A large number of steam shovels, said to be the largest in the world are now in operation, uncovering the shallow veins, and through this method are producing annually about 1,000,000 tons of coal and employing about 1000 additional men.

The manufacturing industries now located here are: The Dickey Tile Works, producing 1000 cars annually; vitrified brick plant, three refrigeration factories, mattress factories, artificial stone works, machine shops and foundry, boiler works, packing houses, knife factory, hat factory, making high-grade straws, the Golden Star Furniture & Auto Polish Company; the Kansas City Southern shops, employing 1500 men; the Atlas Powder Company, the fertilizer plant, planing mills, potteries, broom factory, flour milling companies, elevators and grain companies, the Lanyon

**\$75,000 ON CHERRY CROP**  
WENATCHEE, Wash.—Daily shipments to the East of two and three carloads of cherries from the Wenatchee valley are now being made, and it is estimated that the crop this year will net the growers probably \$75,000.

## PITTSBURG (KAN.) Y. M. C. A. BUILDING



Edifice costing \$50,000 occupied by popular organization

## TOWN VOTERS ARE MASTERS

*Editorial Comment Finds Instance Where Selectmen Came in for Discipline*

When the selectmen of the town of Enfield, Conn., recently undertook to determine whether or not a town meeting should be held after it had been demanded by a considerable number of voters, they encountered one of the most deeply rooted of New England privileges. The engagement was not protracted. When it became clear that the officers were doing as they chose in the matter, not as they had been requested to do by the "inhabitants," to use the old time term, there was a protest that was not to be satisfied by discussion but was crystallized in proposed court proceedings. The voters did not bother to pay many calls upon the town officials but started for the clerk of the court with a petition for a writ of mandamus that would bring the obstructing town fathers to the mark. They were stopped on the way by the conclusion of the selectmen to call the meeting.

An incident of this sort is so rare in the proceedings of towns that it cannot be passed without losing an illustration of the underlying principle of the town government of New England, often held up as the world's finest development of real democracy. The fundamental fact is that the inhabitants are the actual rulers of their own community affairs. Their power is unqualified and it is hardly restrained from instant application. As to the assembling in town meeting, the earliest provision that a very small group could bring it about has been perpetuated, and in Massachusetts, for example, 10 voters in a town & whatever size may compel the issuance of a warrant for a meeting to act upon any "articles" they

cannot put those of the future under restrictions.

The present instance in Connecticut and the body of the laws and decisions in all the New England states go together to establish the complete democracy of the town. No device of recall or referendum or initiative of the latest type has any possibility of outrunning the simple but complete "rule of the people" here. Legislation has undertaken to qualify it now and then as in fixing the terms of town officers for longer than one year and providing that they go out of office in rotation instead of all as one board annually. But it is doubtful legislation, and its extension to other fields would be the destruction of the local democratic simplicity and directness. It is distinctly a tendency to be avoided.

Great illumination in government comes from these simple and direct processes of the old town form of managing public business. It is the fountain head of the whole American development of government by the people. It has never proved faulty in operation, because of its rockbed foundation on the simple truth of the right of people to govern their own affairs. The happening at Enfield may be read large in instruction of the makers and amenders of government forms to the point that the closer the people's sharing in the business and the

more complete the obedience of the official servants to the master the better are the results in the entire range of public concerns.

## BAY STATE EDITORS AT PEAKS ISLAND

PORLTAND, Me.—Seventy-nine members of the Massachusetts Press Association, composed of editors and publishers of papers throughout the Bay state, held their forty-third annual business meeting at the Peaks Island house today.

The party arrived Saturday on the day boat from Boston and a special boat took them to the island. Saturday the members were taken on a sight-seeing trip around Portland, visiting the Cape, Riverton and many other points of interest in and around the city. Sunday the entire party took a trip down the bay. The return trip to Boston will be made Tuesday.

**COLLECTOR WIGHT REMOVED**  
ROCKLAND, Me.—Fred W. Wight, one of the three collectors of customs who refused to resign at the request of the secretary of the treasury, was summarily removed by a telegram which he received Sunday from Assistant Secretary Curtis.

## TO MAINE EASTERN S. S. LINES

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FOR PORTLAND, from Central Wharf daily, 7 p. m. Also Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 a. m. Fare \$1.25.

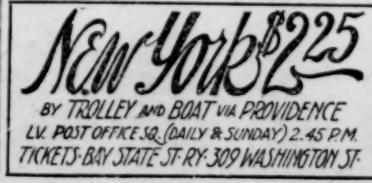
FOR BATH and points on the Kennebec River, connecting with steamers for Boothbay Harbor and landings on the Bath & Boothbay Line, from Foster's Wharf, 6 p. m., weekdays only.

FOR BANGOR, ROCKLAND and points on the Penobscot Bay and River, connecting with steamers for landings on the Mount Desert & Blue Hill Lines, from India Wharf, 5 p. m., weekdays only.

FOR ST. JOHN and all points in the Maritime Provinces. Direct Service. From Central Wharf Monday and Thursday, at 10 a. m. Coastwise Service via Portland, Eastport and Lubec. From Central Wharf, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 a. m.

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A little vacation in itself.

Leave India Wharf at 5 p. m. weekdays and Sunday. Fare \$4.00; inside 2-berth stateroom, \$1.00; 2-berth outside room, \$2.00. Electric fans in inside rooms. Tickets and staterooms at India Wharf (Tel. Ft. Hill 4300) and Tourist Offices on Washington St.

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World's Largest Ship, WILL SAIL FROM NEW YORK Saturday, July 19, 10 A. M. Saturday, Aug. 9, 11 A. M. Saturday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M. and every three weeks thereafter. Enabling passengers to arrive in LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG and AMSTERDAM on the seventh day. Books now open for season.

LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG  
Kais'n Aug. 9, 10 A. M.  
"Empress Cecilia.....July 2, 9 A. M.  
"Empress Victoria.....July 12, 1 P. M.  
Pres. Grant.....July 16, 9 A. M.  
"Imperator.....July 19, 10 A. M.  
Austria.....July 21, 11 A. M.  
Pres. Lincoln.....July 24, 12 noon  
"Pennsylvania.....July 31, 3 P. M.  
"Empress Augusta.....Aug. 2, 2 P. M.  
"Patricia.....Aug. 9, 12 noon  
End cable only. \*Will sail at noon on "Empress Victoria".  
"S.S. Pennsylvania and S. S. Frederick ball from New Pier, foot of 3rd Street, Brooklyn. All other sailings in this service from our Hoboken Pier.

MEDITERRANEAN  
Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa  
All steamers in this service leave from New Pier, 30th St., South Brooklyn, Take 29th St. Pier. S. S. Hamburg (11,000 tons)  
S. S. Melville (12,500 tons) July 15, 3 P. M.  
S. S. Hamburg.....Aug. 9, 10 A. M.  
S. S. Melville.....Aug. 26, 11 A. M.

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Cincinnati.....July 19  
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These steamers offer exceptional accommodations in both first and second cabin.

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Balti, Colombia, Costa Rica,

WEERLY SAILINGS  
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From Boston

FRANCONIA, July 8

LA CONIA, July 22

FRANCONIA, Aug. 5

LA CONIA, Aug. 19

FRANCONIA, Sept. 2

From New York

\*Mauretania, July 2 1 A. M.

Campania, July 9 1 A. M.

\*Does not sail at Queenstown.

New York — Mediterranean

CARPATHIA, July 2

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126 State Street. Tel. F.H. 4000

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BAY STATE LINE  
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RAYMOND & WHITCOMB WORLD TRAVEL IN WAYS PROPOSED BY MONITOR ADVERTISERS

# Veterans Gather for Peace Reunion

(Continued from page one)  
ters by an impromptu parade of Union and Confederate veterans. The commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, Gen. Alfred B. Beers of Bridgeport, Conn., was on the ground, and for the remainder of the week the two ranking officials will be the most prominent figures in the celebration.

More than 30 special trains came into the village on Sunday and thousands of veterans who tramped up from the Shenandoah on their last visit, rode in coaches from Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington.

From the station of the two railroads that come into the village is a mile to the camp of 5000 tents, where the veterans are housed. Many of them made the trip by automobile or by carriage, but thousands carried their suitcases and walked.

The formal exercises will be held in a big tent near the Emmitsburg road, but they will last only two hours each day and the rest of the time the veterans will spend as they please.

The first formal ceremony in the tent on the battlefield is held this afternoon when survivors on Buford's Union cavalry and Wheeler's Confederate cavalry tender a reception to the citizens of Gettysburg. This is designed as a return of the courtesy extended to the cavalrymen when they rode in town 50 years ago.

A party of senators came by automobile from Washington Sunday to view the camp. It included Messrs. Oliver, Pennsylvania; Nelson, Minnesota; Clark, Wyoming; Brandegee, Connecticut, and Sutherland, Utah. After motoring over the battlefield and visiting some of the state headquarters they returned to Washington in the afternoon.

Colonel Schoonmaker declared Sunday night that about 25,000 veterans came into Gettysburg on Sunday and were encamped on the battlefield.

"We expected 6000 today, but we found tonight that we had about 25,000 to feed," said Colonel Schoonmaker.

"Although we were not looking for such a number, we were able to give every veteran something to eat before he went to bed. Tomorrow we will better handle the situation and every man will get full rations."

Even the veterans who got only a bite to eat were satisfied apparently, for few complaints were forthcoming.

"Two meals a day is good enough," said one veteran, "that's more than we got 50 years ago."

The members of Carr's brigade were responsible for the reception of General Sickles early Sunday morning. Capt. Isaac P. Gragg had an interview with Major Rhodes of the Fifteenth United States cavalry, who agreed to give the general a mounted escort from the Gettysburg station to the headquarters of Carr's Brigade in the Emmitsburg road.

General Sickles' train was somewhat late in arriving. Captain Dean's troop of cavalry kept up well with the automobile in which were seated the general, Chaplain Twitchell and Captain Gragg and Sgt. James R. Gerrish, all of the First Massachusetts.

At brigade quarters to receive the veterans were members of the three Massachusetts regiments and the 22d and 12th New Hampshire, who formed the brigade.

PHILADELPHIA—Railroad stations in this city were crowded on Sunday with veterans of the civil war on their way to Gettysburg. More than 60 cars filled with soldiers, their families and friends left the Pennsylvania station for the battlefield. Ten cars filled with Vermont veterans stopped in this city at the lunch hour, while 28 cars were filled with old soldiers from New Jersey.

## WALSH PAPERS ARE CIRCULATED THROUGH STATE

Nomination papers for Lieut.-Gov. David L. Walsh for the Democratic nomination for Governor are being put into circulation throughout the commonwealth, said Democratic state leaders today. It was said to be their aim to have these papers placed in all the cities by the end of the week.

Nomination papers are being circulated for at least two other Democratic candidates for places on the state ticket, Frank J. Donahue, a candidate for renomination as secretary of state, and Joseph L. P. St. Coeur of Cambridge, again candidate for state treasurer.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Chairmen of the Democratic city and town committees from 75 cities and towns in the five western counties of Massachusetts, Berkshire, Hampshire, Hampden, Franklin and Worcester held their annual summer meeting in the Kenney hotel in this city yesterday afternoon and unanimously endorsed David L. Walsh for Governor on the Democratic ticket and Secretary of State Frank J. Donahue for another term in that office.

CLINTON, Mass.—Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston, speaking in the Globe theater last night said, in his judgment David L. Walsh will be the next Governor of Massachusetts, for his record is such that the place belongs to him.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Representative Robert M. Washburn for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor is the plan of the executive committee of the Worcester Republican city committee. Mr. Washburn's answer is expected today.

## LOBBY INQUIRERS START WORK ON MULHALL STORY

Chairman Overman Promises Summons for Everybody Mentioned in Statement Published by Former Agent

### MANY MEN INVOLVED

WASHINGTON—Congress took the first step today in what promises to be an expose of a great political machine when Chairman Overman of the Senate lobby investigators called an executive meeting of the committee to consider the published statement of Martin M. Mulhall of Baltimore, for many years agent and lobbyist for the National Association of Manufacturers.

Just before the meeting Mr. Overman announced that the committee had already subpoenaed Mr. Mulhall to appear before them when the committee again takes up its sittings July 9, and that after the executive session, further subpoenas for every witness directly connected with the Mulhall story will be issued. John Kirby, Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, mentioned repeatedly by Mr. Mulhall, is to be among the first witnesses called.

"We will sift the whole affair to the bottom," declared Mr. Overman. "We will call every man named by Mr. Mulhall. I don't want to express any opinion as to the truth of Mr. Mulhall's story, but it is so circumstantial in detail, that it must be threshed out minutely. The committee does not propose to leave in darkness any detail of his amazing narrative."

When the subpoenas are issued by the committee they will contain the names of men long in public life, many of whom are household words, all accused by Mr. Mulhall of having been instruments of the American Manufacturers Association in getting their particular legislative plans put through Congress.

That the Mulhall charges will be investigated by a House committee, acting independently of the Senate lobby investigating committee, was the belief of House leaders this afternoon. Representative Shezley of Kentucky declared that he would urge such a course on Wednesday, when the House meets. Representative Henry, chairman of the rules committee which under the rules is required to approve of such an investigation, planned to favor it.

The nature and extent of the disclosures that are expected were outlined in an article published under the sworn signature of Mr. Mulhall in New York and Chicago papers. The statement purports to be Mr. Mulhall's personal history as the representative from 1903 to 1912 of the National Association of Manufacturers, and bristles with the names of congressmen, who, he alleges, were "subversive," or who were punished for their opposition to legislation favored by the association.

Allegations that he had helped to defeat congressmen who opposed the interests of manufacturers; that his organization had spent thousands of dollars to elect congressmen expected to be sympathetic to their interests; that he had aided in securing favorable members on congressional committees that handled labor legislation, and that his associates had used great efforts to secure the establishment of a federal tariff commission in 1908, as a means of delaying tariff revision, are contained in the long article under Mr. Mulhall's name.

The facts alleged in the striking story of the legislative lobbying and political campaign were not laid before Chairman Overman prior to their publication. He declared Sunday, however, that the story was so circumstantial in its detail that he expected the committee to go to the bottom of the allegations and to uncover any new angle of "insidious lobbying" or "pernicious" political campaigning that might be disclosed.

The Mulhall article named many former and present members of Congress who were alleged to have been active agents in support of legislation desired by the National Association of Manufacturers. The list included two Massachusetts men. It specified employees of Congress who had been retained to secure information, and alleged that even the page boys of the House of Representatives were urged to pick up information about proposed legislation.

The writer said he had spent more than \$200,000 in his lobbying work; that he had conducted state and congressional campaigns; helped to break up labor unions; and had personal knowledge of the extent to which influence exerted by his assistants had swayed legislators and legislation.

Senator Overman declared Sunday night subpoenas would also be issued for James A. Emery, representative of the National Manufacturers Association at Washington, whom the Mulhall article designates as "chief lobbyist" for the association at Washington, and for former Congressman James E. Watson of Indiana referred to in the Mulhall statement as an "inside lobbyist" for members of the Manufacturers Association, who were leading the fight for a tariff commission in 1908.

Several of the men mentioned by Mr. Mulhall in his published article issued statements here Sunday night. James A. Emery, counsel for the National Associa-

tion of Manufacturers and referred to by Mr. Mulhall as "chief lobbyist," said the charges were false.

He declared that he did not even know by sight many of those mentioned as having been "influenced" by officers or agents of the Manufacturers Association, notable among these being Representative James F. McDermott of Illinois and Ralph Cole.

Representative Sherley of Kentucky, whose name appeared in Mulhall's list of those who could be "influenced" said he did not know Mr. Mulhall and that he would make a statement on the floor of the House about the matter. Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire and Representatives Barthold of Missouri and Webb of North Carolina, also included in the list, denounced the charges as untrue as far as they were concerned.

Speaker Clark, one of the members of Congress Mulhall said the agents of the Manufacturers Association tried to defeat on account of his supporting measures they opposed, said that Mr. Mulhall's statement so far as it refers to him, confirms a charge he made on the stump in the ninth congressional district in 1910 that a large amount of money was being used to defeat him.

### MR. WATSON ADMITS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—James E. Watson, Republican leader and former congressman, admitted today that he received money from the National Association of Manufacturers for working in behalf of a tariff commission during the special session of 1908, a charge made by M. M. Mulhall in New York. Mr. Watson denied, however, that the Manufacturers Association contributed to his campaign in 1908, when he ran for Governor of Indiana.

"No doubt members of the national association contributed to the fund, but if they did so it was done as individuals," said Mr. Watson.

Because he did not have a full text of Mr. Mulhall's charges, Mr. Watson would not answer in full today.

### ANTI-SOCIALISTS SPEAK ON COMMON

Fully 1000 persons gathered on Boston Common yesterday afternoon to hear addresses by Charles E. Fay, David Goldstein and George A. McKinnon, the speakers at the first open-air meeting of the Common Cause Society of Boston, which has for its chief purpose the opposition of socialism and syndicalism and other movements.

### ROXBURY MAN IS NAMED CONSUL

Joseph H. Emslie of Roxbury has received official announcement from the President of Honduras of his appointment as consul of that country in Boston. This is the first time Honduras has maintained a consulate here. The new office is located at 144 Dudley street.

### BAY STATE REPRESENTATIVE FILES BILL FOR REGISTRATION OF LOBBYISTS AT CAPITOL

WASHINGTON—Representative John J. Rogers of Lowell, Mass., filed for introduction in the House today a lobby measure entitled: "A bill to require the registration of counsel and other agents who for compensation influence or seek to influence legislation pending before Congress."

Speaking of the bill, Mr. Rogers said: "Ever since my election last fall I have had it in mind to attempt two changes proposed by precedents established in Massachusetts. The first involves the daily or semi-weekly printing in the paper of information relating to all hearings held by committees of either branch of Congress. Representative Peters has already introduced a resolution identical to the one which I had prepared.

"The other matter is to put upon the federal statute books an act requiring the registration of all men hired to promote or oppose legislation. Such an act

## LOBBY IS VIEWED BY PRESIDENT AS OUT OF BUSINESS

Mr. Wilson Admits Investigations Thus Far Made Have Been of Great Benefit in Forwarding Tariff Measure Interests

### POSITION MAINTAINED

WASHINGTON—The lobby is out of business so far as national legislation is concerned. It has ceased to embarrass the Wilson administration. This was the view taken by President Wilson when he saw the newspaper correspondents today.

The President made it plain, however, that he is behind a full inquiry into every phase of the question. He frankly admits that the lobby revelations have proved of great benefit to him in his tariff bill. He no longer has the slightest apprehension regarding the ultimate passage of the Wilson-Underwood bill even more drastic so far as cutting the cost of living was concerned, than originally planned. And he gives credit to the lobby inquiry for this change in sentiment here.

The President maintains his position regarding the currency bill. The agitation of the bankers to be permitted to name a minority membership in the federal reserve board has not swayed him from his original position that the executive should be entirely responsible for the makeup of this board. And so far as the demand that the bill be amended so that this board be made bipartisan is concerned, it will receive no support from the present administration.

So far as the currency bill is concerned, it is nowhere near the object of popular interest that the tariff bill has been. President Wilson has received only one important communication on this subject, and this came from the executive committee of the American Bankers Association. On the tariff he received dozens of letters daily.

The President considers the Camineti incident closed. He has ordered that the case be prosecuted with the utmost diligence and believes that all he is called on to do at this time. And it can be stated on the best of authority that the development in the matter has not interfered with the confidential relations between the President and his attorney-general. The President continues to repose the utmost confidence in Mr. McReynolds.

Good progress is being made with the Japanese negotiations and the President intimated today that he is very hopeful that all points in dispute will soon be amicably adjusted.

The Massachusetts law and the bill just introduced made publicity the keynote. They both proceed upon the belief that if the light of day can be let very thoroughly into the actions of men appearing for hire before the committees of a legislative body no great harm and no very improper influences are likely to result; but that if they do result, this same publicity permits the remedying of the evil."

The other matter is to put upon the federal statute books an act requiring the registration of all men hired to promote or oppose legislation. Such an act

seems especially timely because of the discussion of the lobbying evil in Washington. However, my bill is not directly, at least, an anti-lobby bill. It is a bill to require the registration of so-called lobbyists so as thus to bring them within the regulation and supervision of one of the two branches of Congress. This bill is based upon the Massachusetts act which has stood the test of time for 23 years and has been widely commended and copied throughout the United States.

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The Boston chamber will be represented by W. M. Bays, assistant secretary of agriculture, Washington; Charles S. Haight, New York; William C. Downes, New York; and Edwin Ginn of Boston. The United States was represented at the permanent committee meeting by J. Randolph Coolidge, B. J. Shonginer and Elias Michael.

### COMMERCE MEN TO MEET IN PARIS

Paris is to be the meeting place for the sixth international congress of chambers of commerce in June, 1914, by a decision of the meeting of the permanent committee in Brussels, according to the Chamber of Commerce News today.

The Boston chamber will be represented by W. M. Bays, assistant secretary of agriculture, Washington; Charles S. Haight, New York; William C. Downes, New York; and Edwin Ginn of Boston. The United States was represented at the permanent committee meeting by J. Randolph Coolidge, B. J. Shonginer and Elias Michael.

### WOOL MEN PLEAD FOR JUST TARIFF

Urging that the members of the national House and Senate should apply the rule of justice in the revision of schedule K the Carded Woolen Manufacturers Association has written President Wilson and the committee in charge of the bill voicing its recommendations.

The letter states that four years ago the association urged that the rates on wool be made on an ad valorem rather than on specific basis, and it charges that the failure so to do has resulted in the unhealthy state of uncertainty.

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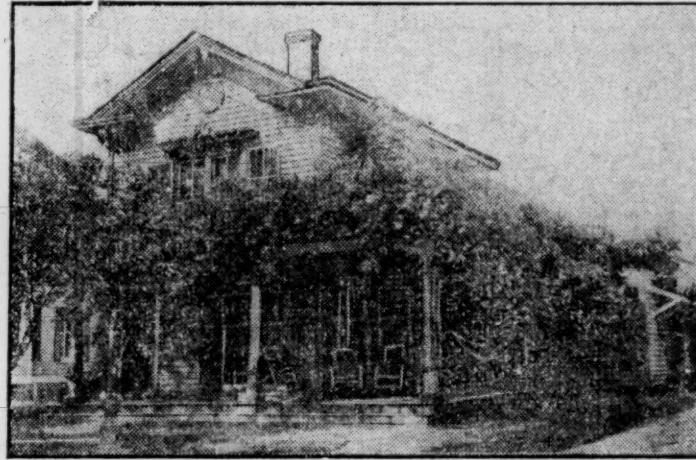
# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## FLOWERS OF THE WISTARIA RICHLY ADORN A PIAZZA

THE various species of wistaria, with one or two exceptions, all belong to the spring blossoming group of vines popularly used for training over verandas, porches, arbors and gateways. Because they do blossom in the spring they nearly all develop their blossom buds during the previous summer, though some of the species develop buds in spring and early summer for an early summer display of first blossoms or for a second display of bloom during or after midsummer. This latter display as a rule is not as conspicuous as the early spring showing, which generally appears before the leaves develop to any great extent.

The group of plants to which the wistaria belongs is not a large one. Less than a dozen species are cultivated for their ornamental effects in the garden, but what they lack in numbers the best members of the group more than make up in the richness of their blossoms. Several of the species produce flowers of royal purple; others have white blossoms, one has scarlet flowers and one has lilac blossoms with gold centers.

Undoubtedly the most beautiful, the most popular and the most valuable of all the species, and in fact, perhaps



House at Riverhead, L. I., whose veranda is overrun by the vines of a luxuriant wistaria

all woody climbers is the Chinese or common wistaria. It combines practically everything that a plant lover could ask. First it has exquisitely beautiful racemes of mauve flowers which in form resemble the blossoms of the sweet pea but which are usually larger, though less strikingly odorous. These which are produced in great profusion appear in the latitude of New York generally during the first half of May, at a time when the gardens are only beginning to wake up and when no other climbing plant is awake to the duty of producing flowers. Even in the northern United States the vines are hardy; they withstand severe winters and unless they are planted in low, cold spots or in situations such as the south side of a wall or a house where their buds are forced to develop earlier than they should, the young foliage is not injured except in very unusual seasons. Undoubtedly this species is the vine which the amateur should know best because it can be handled almost without regard to its feelings. Apparently, it will not tolerate coddling. Even along the seashore where it is often difficult to get plants to grow, it will give good satisfaction in spite of extreme changes of weather.

After the wistaria has produced its blossoms and until midsummer is the time to prune the vine so as to insure a profusion of bloom during the following season. The flower buds at this time have not yet formed and the plant food that the vine takes up will go to the formation of buds which will become all the more sturdy by having plenty of water.

## WOMAN'S WAY OF SAVING MONEY

Often she has a pet economy

WOMEN often have their pet economies. A teacher who dislikes to look like the distinct type of business woman said to a New York Times writer: "My rule is never to wear the skirt of a suit without the jacket. Another teacher advised me either to have two skirts, or to meet the situation in another way. My way of dressing saves time as well as money. I wear what all teachers call the best suit to the schoolhouse in the morning. I have a coat hanger for my jacket and change my skirt to an old one which I keep in the locker of the school room. I wear a big white apron which covers my whole skirt in this way from being stretched out of shape and baggy at the knees."

"It takes only a minute to make this change and when I leave the school room I am ready to go to a tea or exhibition, and do not have to go home and dress again, as teachers tell me they do. I am sure I would not have the energy to do this. But if you are ready, it is as easy to go up Fifth Avenue as it is to go home in the car and I find that the change from work rests me just as much as going home and lying down. Besides I do not have that feeling that my days are a monotonous grind."

woman who is the confidential secretary of the president of a big trust, income, but very little time,

### TUB CONCEALED

For the house of limited space or for the summer camp a bathtub placed under the floor is very convenient, says Popular Mechanics. The ordinary plumbing is carried out with all attachments beneath the floor, and a trap door covers the tub when not in use. The rim of the tub should be placed close against the under side of the flooring boards, and it is best to fit boards closely around the curves on the ends.

### TRIED RECIPES

**FILLETS OF CHICKEN OR GAME**  
Cut the meat from the bones in wide strips and cook it in the well-buttered blazer until it is slightly brown, then add one tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of currant jelly and the strained gravy left from the first cooking of the fowl or bird or venison. Have made the day before a ring of boiled rice. Place this in a hot oven until it browns slightly—it will brown better if brushed with butter. Serve on a round dish and put the fillets in the center of the dish with the sauce poured over. A teaspoonful of curry may be added to the sauce if liked and the same amount of good Indian chutney.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

### MOCK PATE DE FOIE GRAS

Fry chicken livers and slices of young calves liver in chicken fat until well done. Remove the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs, mash with a spoon and add to the liver, which should be pounded or mashed. Add onion juice and butter to taste. Halve some boiled chestnuts to represent the truffles. Salt and pepper to suit.

### STUFFED BAKED ONIONS

Boil the desired number of medium-sized red onions 20 minutes, or until the yellow core has loosened. Slip this out with a pointed knife and chop it fine together with parsley, green pepper and a tomato. Season with a large quantity of salt and hot pepper. With this pasty substance stuff the onion. Place in a baking pan in which one tablespoon butter has been melted. Pour over all one cup tomato juice and a little meat gravy, making it especially hot with red pepper, as the sweet onion will counteract it. Bake in oven 20 minutes, basting frequently. Serve in individual dishes with a small quantity of liquid.

### SWEET PICKLED CARROTS

Peel and cut carrots in sticks three inches long and half an inch thick, boiling in salt water until nearly tender. Drain and to each pound of carrots take half a cup of vinegar, three quarters of a pound of sugar and two cups of water. Cook water, sugar and vinegar to a thin syrup, in which finish cooking carrots. Add lemon peel, cinnamon stick and whole cloves. Seal in jars.—San Francisco Call.

### MODERN METHODS OF LIGHTING

Indirect system has become popular

THERE are now four systems of lighting which have been invented and put into practical use through the research and study of illuminating experts: The direct, which means that the light shines directly upon an object or a surface; concealed lighting, a recent system which conceals the light source from the eyes and by means of reflectors illuminates the room; the new indirect system, where the light is inverted, concealed in a container, and the ceiling brought into play as a reflector and as an outgrowth of this indirect system, the so-called semi-indirect which allows some of the light to filter through the container while the rest of it is directed against the ceiling, as in the indirect system.

The American wistaria is a distinct species. It is smaller than the Chinese and has much more beautiful flowers than those of the Chinese or the Japanese types. These flowers appear in the latitude of New York during the latter part of June or in early July. They have smaller flowers, the "wings" of which expand until they meet those of the next floret. They thus form a pyramid of light blue with deeper tints of blue in the "standards." Later in the season the flowers are succeeded by long seed pods, which resemble those of the smoke bean. The American wistaria and its varieties should be pruned in late winter or very early spring because it produces its flower buds in the same year as it blooms.

Until very recently the direct-lighting system was the only one known, and designers of fixtures bent all their energies to making effects that would be highly decorative, giving no thought to the efficiency of the light. This was responsible for a great deal of poor lighting, in the early days of gas and electricity. At first we had simply the uncovered flame or incandescent lamp. The next step was to cover the light source with globe and shades, which were designed for supposedly artistic effect; but most of them were of clear glass through which the light was plainly visible to the eyes.

Finally, the progressive ones in the lighting field invented a shade that increased the efficiency of lighting, no matter what the lighting medium. This shade is of prismatic glass, made not only to conserve light, but to concentrate it. It is of clear glass which outwardly has the appearance of being ribbed, but these ribs are really prisms which interlace in such a way as to reflect light toward a point whence it is concentrated upon the object. The effect of the light radiated through such globes is to illuminate the room and the object on which it is thrown with more brilliancy than the ordinary globe would give.

There are also frosted glass, translucent and opaque shades, which have made direct lighting a far more comfortable thing than it was, not to mention the exquisite tinted glass in all kinds of rare and beautiful designs which lend themselves to interior decoration.

It was while studying the defects of this lighting system that an illuminating expert one day decided to try the effect of light diffused through reflection from the ceiling, instead of reflected downward upon an object directly from the lighting source. Turning the globes of his house chandeliers upside down, he noted that the white ceiling acted as a powerful reflector, illuminating the room with a soft light, while the source was not visible to the naked eye. The result was the invention of the indirect light-

### SYRUPS FROM FRUIT JUICES

FRUITS which are rich and ripe but too soft for canning or preserving are fine for syrups. Fruit is cheapest when at its prime and plentiful. Currant, cherry, strawberry, pineapple, lemon, orange, blackberry, raspberry are all good. The juices are used for summer drinks by thinning with water and placing on ice; the ice should not be added to the water, but packed about the vessel, says the Commer-

The fruit juices must be canned in air-tight jars or bottles. Crush the fruit, drain off all the juice possible without squeezing, and to each quart of juice add three fourths of a pound of sugar. Put sugar and juice together in a preserving kettle, stir over a slow fire until the sugar is melted, then boil briskly and skim for five minutes. Fill self-sealing jars or bottles for canning, and seal while boiling hot. If bottles, dip the necks of the bottles in melted paraffin wax, or in some sealing wax to make air tight.

### MILLINER'S TIP

To make a dusty straw hat look like new, brush it well with a bit of velvet moistened with alcohol. The result is surprising.—Woman's Home Companion.

### PUT LEMON ON EARLY APPLES

Good whether baked or made into a pudding

DO you know that the early sweet apples that are so plentiful this month can be cooked in many delicious ways, if a little lemon is added to give them the necessary acid?

They can be baked, many people's opinion to the contrary, and make a dessert that will be remembered with longing until they come again next June, says a writer for the Pittsburgh Sun.

Try this recipe: Core the apples with a cylinder corer and in the hollow stuff seedless raisins that have been plentifully dredged with sugar, cinnamon and all that's nice in the spice line; put in some bits of butter, too.

Arrange the apples in a baking dish, not too shallow, and pour a little water around them. Now squeeze the juice from a lemon over the apples and bake.

Serve very cold with a sauce or with cream. You will enjoy this dish as much as if you were a small boy eating sweet apples.

Apple whip is a dainty dessert with apple sauce for its foundation. To the stiffly-beaten, well-sweetened whites of two or three eggs, add a pint of apple sauce and a cup of nut meats; English walnuts give the finest flavor. Chill this and serve sponge cake with it.

The early sweet apples are delicately flavored and do splendidly for this dessert.

If you have candied ginger at hand, a bit of it minced fine and sprinkled in with the nut meats is a good addition. Indeed, lemon, ginger and apples combine well in all these recipes.

The next recipe is called baked apple sponge. It was given to me by a woman chef in charge of the dining room of the Cleveland (O.) Technical high school, who said the pupils she served insisted it was the best dessert of the year.

Mrs. Scott's apple sponge—For this use a batin dish that will serve to send the dessert to the table in. Cover the bottom of it with water about a half inch deep, pare and slice in little sour apples. Over each layer of apples sprinkle sugar, spices and lemon juice, rind and pulp. Cover the top layer with sugar, more spice and bits of butter. Bake until done, and finish with heaped-up white of egg, delicately browned. Serve with custard sauce.

Mrs. Scott also makes this into tarts, filling pastry shells with the seasoned apple mixture and decorating with the egg meringue, as directed.

An old-fashioned sweet apple pudding is this: Separate four eggs and beat the yolks very light, add a quart of milk, three cups of chopped apple, juice and rind of a lemon, one grated nutmeg, other spices, and enough flour to make a stiff batter. For every cup of flour add one teaspoon of baking powder. Sweeten the mixture to taste and beat hard for at least five minutes. Have two cake tins ready, and at the last fold in the beaten whites of the eggs. Bake in a moderate oven until well done, and eat hot with pudding sauce.

The all black hat is the fashion of the moment. Wings, quills and feathers trim these hats. The tall, soft, upstanding feather on the tiny hat is one of the popular modes.

The butterfly hat is the newest in millinery. It is a bit of tulle made into a huge upstanding bow attached to a brimless hat just large enough to fit the head. Such hats are supposed to weigh but an ounce.

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# Bureau of Markets Getting Ready for Work

Farmers May Be Organized into Small Divisions for Purpose of Economizing Effort and Preventing One Line of Product From Interfering With Another

**WASHINGTON**—The Republican party for years has been teaching the American farmer through the rapidly developing department of agriculture, how to make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before; it will be the purpose of the Democratic party, through the same department, to teach the same farmer how to find a market for the second blade.

Activities are already under way in the department of agriculture looking to this end. Congress, through legislation at the last session, has provided for a bureau of markets, and Prof. Thomas N. Carver, late of Harvard University, has come to Washington to take charge of a bureau in the department specializing along the line of farm organization. In a word, the farmer is to be taught how to cooperate with his neighbor, and form in all parts of the country business associations which not only look to better methods of production, but will attend especially to the all important matter of distribution.

The orchardists of the far West have solved this problem in its essential features. They have systematic and businesslike organizations, through which they market their crops, at the topmost prices, and are absolutely independent of all commission and produce merchants in the urban centers. The work the department of agriculture has in mind will be modeled in part on what the apple growers have so successfully done, but there will be many new recommendations coming from Professor Carver, and as the result of the investigation of the question of distribution which a committee of Congress is now making in Europe, where this problem, coming up much earlier than in the United States, has been solved a long time ago.

At the regular session of Congress, beginning in December, this committee will be in position to make an elaborate report, and to recommend such additional legislation as may be necessary to make the present work a complete success. The entire subject is to be passed in review, and an effort made to provide a body of new and up-to-date laws for the farming communities which will go far toward solving the back-to-the-farm problem. As a part of this general legislative plan, of course, will be some form of the Smith-Lever agricultural education bill of the last session, which, after going through both houses, failed in conference.

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida is the chairman of the commission selected by President Wilson to go to Europe for a study of rural cooperative methods. Mr. Fletcher did not go with the commission because of the importance of his work in Congress, but he is in close touch with what it is doing. The reports already received by him from members of the commission propose a plan for organizing the farmers by small political divisions, such as counties, this being a successful method of doing this work in several great European countries.

Senator Fletcher believes it would be feasible to form chambers of agriculture, to be made up by counties of farmers whose products sell for as much as \$500 a year. He has not yet worked the idea out to a definite conclusion, nor will he do so until the commission has returned, and there has been an opportunity for conference and a final report; but the fact that he already is considering the question, with a view to reaching such a conclusion as at early a date as possible, is but one indication of the purpose of the Democratic leaders to give the farmers a good deal of attention in the session of next winter.

It is the idea of Senator Fletcher that chambers of agriculture would in each county, or part of a county, serve to correlate all agricultural activities so as to economize effort and prevent one line from overrunning or interfering with another. He would tie together all methods of stimulating agriculture that have been adopted by the federal government, the several states and organizations of farmers now in existence, these latter in the main dealing with social, insurance, legislative and other features. As he sees it, these chambers of agriculture would supersede no present effort, for every organization of farmers, in combination for any given purpose, would find, by clearing its results through a chamber of agriculture, a way to reach the attention of all its members, and to keep in touch with all nation-wide effort.

In short, through these chambers of agriculture, there would be brought to bear upon every agricultural problem, first, a business-like handling of the researches of the federal government and, second, business-like methods of operation and organization among farmers themselves, and thus agriculture would be raised into the field of well-organized business, and the farmers aided in all matters of management and sale as well as matters of production. This has been done for the butter and poultry farmers of Denmark and Germany, for the live-stock raisers of Germany, for the small farmers of Holland, and for nearly every kind of agriculturist in western Europe. Why not in the United States? asks such men as Senator Fletcher.

Precisely what has been done in Europe in this particular will be carefully reported by the American commission on its return, and then there will be thrown on the problem a great flood of important light, both so far as Congress and the farmers themselves are concerned.

It is whispered in some quarters that this special attention to agriculture will be intended as an offset in part for what may have appeared to be a neglect

of the farmer in the pending tariff legislation. But whether this idea will figure as a motive is not important. The important thing is to have the commission report, and then to have Congress put into operation here some system that has proved itself to be correct by long trial abroad.

## ASSEMBLAGE OF RACES SEEN AT HONOLULU



Wharf astir when Pacific boat comes in

### RABBIS ASSEMBLE FOR CONVENTION

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Leaders of Jewish synagogues from all over the United States are gathering here for the twenty-third annual convention of the central conference of American rabbis, which begins Wednesday night.

The program for the opening meeting includes addresses by Rabbi Henry Fisher of Atlantic City and Rabbi Moses J. Gries of Cleveland and the president's message by Rabbi Samuel Schulman of New York.

### STORE NEWS

W. C. Kelley of the Meyer Jonasson company is planning to take the entire month of July for a vacation. A part of the time he will spend in Maine.

A. L. Filene starts tomorrow for a trip through the West. He will visit the Yellowstone park and other places of interest and plans to be gone several weeks.

Duncan M. Stewart, treasurer and general manager of G. H. Wethern & Co., with his wife and daughter sail tomorrow for Europe for a six weeks' trip. Miss Mary E. Gallagher, who has been the designer for a New York millinery house for many years, will accompany them and upon her return will be associated with this Boston firm. During their absence extensive alterations will be made in the store.

Miss M. Bradlee, buyer of handkerchiefs for the Shepard Norwell Company, returned from a two weeks' vacation today.

Buyers who have returned from New York include F. H. Bell of the R. H. White Company, W. H. Weeks and C. Phillips of the William Filene's Sons Company and Miss Peterson of the E. T. Slattery Company.

### HOLIDAY GIVEN IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO—Announcement has been made by Marshall Field & Co., wholesale and retail; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., wholesale and retail; Mandel Brothers and Charles A. Stevens & Brothers that their stores will be closed from Thursday evening July 3 until Monday morning July 7, to give the employees the benefit of an extended holiday. As July 5 begins the usual summer half-holidays these stores have decided to give the whole day.

### PAXTON GETS STATE ROAD

PAXTON, Mass.—The state highway and county commissions have decided to extend the state road from the end of the present state highway in the Barre road to the Rutland town line. This strip of road is on the direct line largely traveled by automobiles going from Worcester to Barre, Petersham and Athol. With the assistance of the state and the county, the selectmen find there will be \$7000 available. They have been notified that the state road builders will build the road this summer, when a job in Leicester and one in Auburn shall have been completed.

### PARISH BUILDING FOUNDED

With Bishop James De Wolf Perry conducting the services, the cornerstone of the parish house of the Church of the Messiah was laid Sunday afternoon. The Rev. Frederick Irving Collins, rector of the church, made an address of greeting.

### PROF. TAFT GOING TO CANADA

NEW HAVEN—Prof. William Howard Taft of Yale will leave this afternoon for Murray Bay, Canada, to play golf. Mrs. Taft will accompany the former President.

### APPALACHIAN CLUB IS OFF FOR CLIMB

More than two score members of the Appalachian Mountain Club left the South station Saturday for a 10-day mountain climbing excursion in the vicinity of Lake Minnewaska, Ulster county, New York. The party was in charge of Fred L. Norton and George H. Brown, members of the club's excursion committee.

### LYNN CLASSICAL ALUMNI ELECT

LYNN, Mass.—Officers of the Lynn Classical High School Alumni Association have been elected as follows: President, Arthur W. Tinkham; vice-presidents, Fred H. Nichols, Frederick Mower and F. Walker Johnson; treasurer, Donald M. Frazier; secretary, Margaret L. Parker, and executive committee, Paul Keene, Guy Newhall, Eleanor Manning, Alice Tigus, Mrs. Henry Timmons; Richard W. Brown, Agnes M. Gilmore and Dr. Fred Stone.

### EQUAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION TO CONDUCT RALLIES

BOSTON Organization to Carry on Speaking Campaign at Summer Resorts in New England States

Open-air meetings in Boston by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government are expected to end next week, and the energies of the association will be centered on meetings in the various summer resorts throughout the New England states. Mrs. Marion Booth Kelly going to Maine, where she will speak Aug. 15 at the field day at Old Orchard for the Maine Woman's Suffrage Association. She will probably speak at Portland in the evening.

Miss Margaret Foley has started on an eight weeks' campaign to speak at open-air meetings through Massachusetts, being in New Bedford and Mattapoisett next Monday and Tuesday.

Four meetings were held last night under the auspices of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government.

### NAVY DEPARTMENT TO HAVE 9-STORY ANNEX BUILDING

WASHINGTON—A contract for William H. Walker of this city for the erection of a nine-story office building on the south side of New York avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets N. W., adjoining the property of the Corcoran Art Gallery, will soon be signed by Secretary of the Navy Daniels. The building will be used as an annex to the navy department in place of the Mills building, in which many bureaus of the navy department are now housed. The building will be ready for occupancy on March 1, and will be leased to the navy department at an annual rental of \$30,000 for 10 years. The offices to be located in the new building are the bureau of yards and docks, the bureau of supplies and accounts, the marine corps headquarters, the hydrographic office, the admiral's office, the office of naval intelligence, the general board, the board of inspection and survey for ships and other such offices and bureaus, not now in the main building.

### NEW OPPORTUNITY FOR BOY SAILORS

NEW YORK—Boys of New York state who would be sailors will have a greater opportunity to go into the merchant marine service as pretty officers instead of by way of the forecastle. The governors of the New York state nautical school, just appointed by Governor Sulzer, will meet this week in Albany to take the first steps toward opening to the youth of the state instead of this city alone the opportunities for learning the seaman's trade.

### AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Boston & Maine railroad private car No. 666, occupied by General Passenger Agent Charles M. Burt and party, is scheduled into North station over the Fitchburg division from Denver, Col. at 3:55 o'clock this afternoon.

Scott E. Haseltine, relief train director in pneumatic tower No. 1 at South station, accompanied by Mrs. Haseltine, is spending his vacation in camp at Derry, N. H.

Frank Marsh, superintendent of buildings, Boston Terminal Company, has a force of men cleaning and renewing the glass end of South Station train shed with Pittsburgh asbestos wire-covered glass.

For the accommodation of Massachusetts G. A. R. veterans en route to Gettysburg, the New Haven road furnished three first class special trains to Hudson river, New York, from South station at 7, 7:30 and 7:35 o'clock this morning.

The construction department of the Boston & Maine is making extensive improvements on tracks 18 and 21 inclusive in North station train shed.

For the international longshoremen en route to Lake Pearl on their annual outing today the New Haven road furnished a special train with accommodations for 750 from South station at 9:05 a. m.

Fred C. Choate, assistant train master and Ash V. Bartlett, general yard master, terminal division Boston & Maine road, are working on a holiday yard and track schedule for July 4, at North station.

G. A. R. veterans of Waterville, Me., en route to Gettysburg, occupied reserved New Haven railway equipment attached to the Fall River line boat train from South station at 6 o'clock last night.

The Boston & Albany roads composite engine Berkshire, with officials aboard, left South station last night for Albany to be in service today on inspection by the New York state public service commission.

Boston delegates to the Unitarian Sunday school convention at Montreal, Can., occupied three special Pullman cars attached to the Boston & Maine road's Canadian Pacific express from North station at 10 o'clock this a. m.

### MALDEN ELKS TO HOLD CARNIVAL

Malden Lodge of Elks is to hold a four days' carnival at Wright's pond, Medford, commencing Wednesday afternoon and every afternoon and night of that week until Saturday midnight. The proceeds are to be used by the lodge in its charity fund. The pond is located off the Medford boulevard north of Salem street, Medford.

The lodge is being assisted by several committees of women. There are to be land and water events, sports, booths and entertainments.

Among the guests, the lodge expects to

entertain former President Roosevelt

Thursday evening. On Friday evening,

the holiday, there will be a display of

fireworks.

Malvern

# In the World of Literature Book Honors Harvard Professor

**F**ORTUNATE is the university that, losing a great teacher, finds he has left a worthy successor, one able to carry on the tradition and maintain the prestige of the institution.

When Prof. F. J. Child of Harvard University laid down his work and career America lost a scholar with an international reputation. He had few if any peers in the field of beginnings of English balladry and the evolution of certain forms of verse, and he left behind him monuments that will endure.

With his going Harvard's circle of personalities lost a "personal man," with a large group of friends who loved him and a host of eminent teachers of literature who had come to think of him as "master." Among the latter was Prof. G. F. Kittredge. For 25 years he has taught English literature in some of the most popular of the courses at Harvard, and at the same time he has found it possible to continue that research work as a philologist and also that broader work as a critic of literature and maker of text-books, doing which has enabled him to influence society as no mere teacher of youth can who confines his labors mostly to the class room.

If the bibliography attached to this volume of "Kittredge Anniversary Papers" (Ginn & Co., \$5.00) is studied carefully, it will show an extraordinary amount and variety of work coming from the pen of Professor Kittredge during the quarter of a century. The best foreign as well as American journals devoted to philology, comparative literature, folk-lore, and belles-lettres have enlisted him as a regular contributor. Makers of encyclopedias and dictionaries have fallen back upon him for definitive and authoritative articles. The ablest of American literary journals, the Nation, has placed in his hands for review the most significant books of their class. The proceedings of historical and antiquarian societies have been enlivened by his thoroughgoing and yet lively disquisitions on phases of early New England life and manners and his estimates of some of the prominent figures in colonial life. Surveying the list, one rises doubtful which to admire most, the versatility of the man moving within a pretty distinct and important field of scholarship or his industry in authorship. If, as a matter of fact, it so happens that any of the many books, monographs and articles thus listed also have been read, then there also must go with admiration for versatility and industry a similar feeling for the mental vivacity, feeling and sparkle of wit that often go along with meticulous scholastic research. The author is no mere philologist or savant, but a very human being despite his accumulations of "mere knowledge."

Had not this been so, his pupils might not have produced this volume. It speaks the affection of a large group of men of eminence who not only admire the man who taught them, but who also have a more intimate feeling than admiration, and having it they have collaborated to produce this collection which was formally presented to Professor Kittredge at a dinner given in his honor. Former students of Prof. Crawford Toy did the same thing as a tribute to him just about as his career was closing as a teacher of Semitics. Amherst men who studied under Professor Garman reared a similar monument to him following his retirement. There are many other cases that might be cited showing that a custom, German in origin, is fast finding its way into the American academic world.

The most sordid and materialistic cynic could hardly fail to see how fine a type of tribute such a volume is. It is a form of veneration surviving and flourishing in a day when reverence is at a discount. Disciples or associates of a man come together and virtually say: "Thou hast taught us to speak and to know truth. Here are the fruits of your precept and our research." Forthwith is prominent as an organizer.

## CHARACTER AND SUCCESS OF SAMUEL J. BARROWS SKETCHED

**T**HE biography of Samuel J. Barrows ("A Sunny Life," by Isabel C. Barrows, Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 12mo cloth, \$1.50 net) is an inspiration to the reader. The sunny life is shown to be the successful one, enriched with the true riches, for it was said of Mr. Barrows, "He accumulated friends as some men accumulate dollars." He was a widow's son, and to ease the burden for the family, earned his living from the time he was nine years old, working in an office from seven in the morning till six at night. But even there came interest for the boy, for his employer, Colonel Hoe, a friend of the inventor Morse, installed a private telegraph line and put the little boy in charge of it. His expert knowledge of telegraphy proved useful to him in after years when he was able on occasions as a newspaper reporter to send in by wire his messages. When he was 12 he was allowed by his employer to have 10 months at school. After that he continued his studies at night at Cooper Union. But his life was a process of continued education; and illustrates the possibilities for progress in this land where a man's life may be as generous and useful as he is willing to make it.

It was by learning stenography that the youth delivered himself from poorly paid drudgery and began to enlarge his life, so that he became at one time secretary to William H. Seward in Washington and recorded messages of state to foreign courts. He gained breadth of view and universal human interest in this employment. But the

monographs assemble themselves under the guidance of a volunteer committee of editors, and in due time a monument appears, not made of marble, but of new truth.

Of the nearly 50 chapters of this volume, some brief and some long, a majority are by students trained by Professor Kittredge and now holding important chairs of literature in all parts of America. Most of them have to do with specific problems of research in literature, chiefly English. A fair illustration of this type is the paper on "The Quarto Arrangement of Shakespeare's Sonnets," by Prof. R. M. Alden of the University of Illinois, or that on "The Mother-in-Law," by Prof. F. B. Gummere of Haverford College. Of such there are many.

But for the general reader more possibilities of interest lie in monographs with broader themes, such, for instance, as "Johnson and His Friendships" (Copeland of Harvard); "The Modernness of Dante" (Fletcher of Columbia); "Burns in English" (Neilson of Harvard); "The Essential Elements in Tolstoy's Ethical System" (Noyes of the University of California), and "A Fantasy Concerning the Epitaph of Shakespeare" (Wendell of Harvard). Here are essays dealing with matters of general and enduring interest in connection with authors and their works.

Credit is due Professor Kittredge's associates in the modern language department—Professors Robinson, Sheldon and Neilson—for the way in which they have edited the collection, and to the publishers of the book for their generosity in connection with publication and their taste in production of a creditable specimen of contemporary American typography.

## MONITORIALS BY NIXON WATERMAN

### MEMORIES

Back to the farm I'd like to go  
Amid the scenes where I  
Could once more hear the cattle low  
Though beef is very high.



Political prognosticators feel confident that the Progressives and the regular Republicans will "get together" pretty soon. It seems to be generally agreed that the dissenting factions cannot successfully fly two kites with only one string.



WHERE IT COMES IN  
Radical—The trend of legislation today is toward a disposition to provide everything free to the public.

Capitalist—Yes, but alas, not to the taxpayers.



In his very extensive enterprise of giving away libraries, Mr. Carnegie is making a lot of work for bookkeepers.



Who says literature doesn't pay? Boston is one of the richest cities in America, and there are more poets here than in any other American city. What more need be said?



Thermometers may not indicate it, but it is true nevertheless that with the passing of the longest day of the year the sun has already started on its way south for the winter.

## NEW SECRETARY FOR MISSIONS

TORONTO, Ont.—It is expected that the Rev. Dr. James Endicott will succeed the Rev. T. E. Shore, resigned, as general secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist church.

Dr. Endicott has been in China for 20 years, in fact, he is one of the pioneer missionaries of the Methodist church, and besides being an able platform speaker

he has done much to promote the cause of missions in that country.

ministry was his aim, and finally he reached Harvard Divinity School and thereto made ready for the labor of his choice. Four years of peaceful service in a parish, comforted by ideal home life went by, and then came the call to the editorial chair of the Christian Register. Reluctantly the quiet parish was given up for the labor unceasing that is necessary to feed periodically typesetting machines that clamor for copy. One new machine they used to call in the office "the alligator," from its insatiable appetite. But the friendly man who was editor, assisted by his capable wife, made the weekly paper a friendly and kindly

This service was interrupted by his election to Congress where he served for two years; then he entered upon the "home stretch" of his life's work as secretary of the Prison Association of New York. Here was a man of nobility working for humanity's betterment amid the cross currents and adverse influences of politics. Undiscouraged by the depravity of politicians, he made himself the friend of the unbefriended prisoner and an interpreter of the possibilities of good-will of many of the international prison congresses, where philanthropists of the world convene to discuss the reform of erring men and the resuscitating of better life in prisoners and their keepers. He was always brave and hopeful and kind, and accomplished a man's good work in the world. The reading of the record given by his wife, who has the genius of appreciation, ought to encourage other workers to fare on in high endeavor.

Washington Post—American steamship companies which have already signified their intention to run steamers through the Panama canal from coast to coast will have enough steamers when the canal is made to dispatch a ship from the Atlantic or from the Pacific practically every business day throughout the year. This encouraging statement is made by Winthrop L. Marvin in a recent magazine article, and it means that there will always be an American coastwise ship in the canal—a ship of a regular line service for general freight on a fixed, announced schedule. From this showing there is left no doubt that exemption of American coastwise ships from canal tolls is a distinct advantage to our merchant marine. Ships in the international trade must pay tolls, and as a result, so far as international commerce via Panama is concerned, not one new keel is being laid in the United States, and not one new ship has ever been pro-

## LITERARY NOTES

ALL reports from Toronto as to change of quarters and enlarged facilities of local publishers and foreign publishers' agents indicate that the city's lead as a book distributing center for the Dominion is increasing rather than diminishing.

The Scott Library very sensibly is bringing out Newman's "Apologia pro Vita Sua," supplemented by the Kingsley correspondence and Newman's reply thereto.

Norman Angell's "The Great Illusion" has been translated into Italian.

Meredith Nicholson, the Indiana author, has declined the nomination to be United States minister to Portugal. Lisbon is a place to rear children, it is said, does not seem attractive to Mrs. Nicholson and she vetoed the plan.

The Library of Congress has assumed the by no means small task of cataloguing and listing annually the printed doctoral dissertations submitted to American universities exclusive of those submitted for degrees. Such a list, used by persons contemplating investigation, would avoid much duplication of research.

At present there is no way of knowing what has been done by investigators. The library also will accumulate as many such dissertations as possible.

A translation of G. M. A. Kerschensteiner's "The Idea of the Industrial School," published by the Macmillan Company, puts at the service of readers an authoritative statement of German intentions and achievements in connection with vocational education.

With autumn will come two volumes, splendidly illustrated, of William Winter's history of the American stage, much of it a chapter of evolution which

## WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

### GARAGE AND STABLE, TOO

"What a fine barn you have!"  
"That isn't a barn," replied Farmer-Cornetos. "I just use a part of our garage to store some hay an' take care of a few horses."—Washington Star.

### DEGREES OF AMBITION

Some want to lead in time of need  
And some prefer to follow.  
Some want to climb and be sublime  
And some prefer to wallow.

—Washington Herald.

### GET TO THE POINT

You will not succeed, by circling around and around it, in adding to the importance of the thing you have to say.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

### MODESTY REWARDED

"No, I can't understand it."

"It? What?"

"Why inconsequential people always show up most prominently in the motion pictures"—Chicago Record-Herald.

### CATCHING THE POSE

I guess that boy Josh o' mine will make a reglar golf player one o' these days."

"Has he taken up the game?"

"Not yet. But I've watched him at work an' I've noticed that whenever he's specially interested in somethin' he jes' naturally stands pigeon-toed."

—Washington Star.

During the past six years he has given practically all of his spare time to the charity campaign of this organization, and to benefits received many a family in the capital can testify.

Mr. Smith hails from Brooklyn, N. Y., and does Secretory Redfield, and it was while a leading member of a citizens' association of that city that he first became acquainted with his present chief. Later

Mr. Smith came to Congress as secretary to Representative Dunwell of Brooklyn, and during an enforced absence on the part of the Congressman for over a year, carried on all of his Congressional work and was even accorded the privilege of presenting bills and appearing before committees. This gave him a valuable acquaintance with the members of Congress.

Within the next few years it is expected that the department of commerce will see marked growth, partly because

of the increasing intimacy between fed-

eral regulation of big business and partly because of the changes to be wrought by the Underwood tariff bill. For this reason, Mr. Smith is now actively assisting Secretary Redfield in making an exhaustive study of the possibilities of the department, especially of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce and bureau of corporations. And not finding enough to do in all these ways, the industrial secretary is taking brief trips up and down the Atlantic coast, making a personal survey of the lighthouse and steam boat inspection services, that he may be thoroughly familiar with every branch of the department.

## COMMERCE SECRETARY'S AID USED TO SEEING LOBBYISTS



(Copyright by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.)

U. GRANT SMITH

WASHINGTON—In these tariff making days there is no point in Washington more sought out by industrious lobbyists than the offices of the department of commerce. It would seem as if Secretary Redfield had been picked out as a special audience for their pleas and importunities, and all day long there filters through his ante-room a line of men bearing under their arms well filled portfolios of wage statistics, labor statistics, tariff statistics and statistics of all kinds.

The brunt of this onslaught is borne by U. Grant Smith, secretary to the secretary of commerce and visitors soon discover in this businesslike man who greets them two predominating characteristics. First, no matter how involved may be the financial situation they may present and how intricate their statistics, Mr. Smith follows the line of argument unhesitatingly and has his finger on the crux of the matter at once. Second, no matter how numerous and insistent have been the callers throughout the day, his reception of the last is as warm and attentive as of the first.

To know the reasons therefore, one must look to Mr. Smith's past experience and to his particular lobby. His grasp of statistical detail and acquaintance with business finance he gained while for 20 years assistant manager of one of the largest insurance companies in New York city, a position which gave him a fitting preparation for his present work. His unfailing kindness is consistent with his motto, "Help the other fellow," a motto under which he has accomplished notable results as president of the Bible class of the Metropolitan church of Washington.

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## ILLINOIS GRANTS \$4,500,000 TOWARD UNIVERSITY WORK

URBANA, Ill.—Governor Dunne has signed Senate bill 675 carrying an appropriation of \$4,500,000 for the University of Illinois.

The passing of this bill indicates that the Legislature approved the mill tax for the university which was passed by the preceding Legislature. Democrats, Republicans, Progressives and Socialists have endorsed this policy.

The bill leaves to the judgment of the board of trustees, within certain broad lines, the use of funds in the development of the institution.

## PROGRESSIVES IN BIG MEETING AT NEW HAVEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Progressives from all over the city and from different towns throughout the county gathered Friday afternoon at the Momaugin, where the dinner and outing of the twelfth senatorial district was held. Herbert Knox Smith of Hartford, candidate for Governor at the last election; Frank S. Butterworth, State Chairman Joseph W. Alsop and Miss Catherine Muller of Guilford were speakers.

Colonel Roosevelt had been invited to attend but it was impossible for him to do so, and he sent a letter to W. H. Avis expressing his regrets and deplored any plan to amalgamate the G. O. P. and the Moose either locally or nationally.

## PLAYGROUNDS AT SALEM TO OPEN

SALEM, Mass.—Public playgrounds will open for the sixth season in this city today and will remain open every weekday until Labor day. Christian Lantz, member of the park commission, under whose personal supervision the playgrounds were established and have been conducted, has announced the list of instructors. The supervisors will be Mrs. George R. Dean and Ernest B. Luce. The instructors will be Miss Rebecca Conway, James A. Fox, Walter Adams, Miss Gavin, Miss Frances Connolly, Fred J. Long, Miss Ruth A. Hall, William Sheehan, Miss Vera Kitfield, John J. O'Brien, Arthur J. Sullivan and Miss Marjorie G. Brooks.

## HARBOR CONTROL GOES TO CITY

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The harbor compromise plan, including interests valued at \$50,000,000 and giving Los Angeles control of the local harbor situation, was approved by the Pacific Electric and Southern Pacific railroad companies recently.

The completion of the negotiations which have been carried for the past few months, occurred at a conference between the special negotiating committee and representatives of both railroads.

## SCHOOLS CALLED TOO BOOKISH

WACO, Tex.—Dr. H. T. Musselman, editor of the Texas school magazine and lecturer, declares the schools of this country are entirely too bookish.

He would have boys raise crops and garden truck and girls learn sewing and cooking instead of studying while at home, giving credits toward graduation for the work.

# Currency Plan Criticism Said to Be Less Since Filing of Bill

Observers at Capital Say That Chief Opposition to Proposed Measure Is Centered in Proposition to Leave Bankers Off

## REVIEW OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON—With the announcement that the Wilson administration had concluded to amend the currency bill in certain particulars, and the introduction of the amended bill in both houses, on Thursday, a good deal of the hostile criticism of the week before has been stopped. That criticism was largely confined to the financial centers of the East, which, since the amendments referred to have been made, confess that the bill is not so bad, and that, to quote a leading editorial in the New York Sun, of last Friday, "the measure is capable of being made workable and beneficial."

There is, however, no general approval of the measure in these financial centers. They are merely satisfied to know that the bill is not as bad as they originally had believed it was. The chief criticism of the big bankers is leveled against the full control by the government of the fiscal affairs of the country through a board of seven men, appointed by the President. This feature, however, is to remain in the bill. President Wilson says there is no middle ground between control by the banks and control by the government, and that he has decided in favor of the latter. He admits there are arguments on both sides of the case, but insists that in deciding in favor of the people he has taken a step in the right direction.

In that connection it is pointed out that the great central banks of England, France and Germany are not controlled by the bankers, but by the governments of those countries, somewhat after the plan proposed in the pending bill. For instance, the Bank of France is managed by a governor and deputy governor appointed by the President of the republic, and the bankers of that country have little to say regarding its policies. The Bank of Germany is controlled by officials named by the Emperor, and the banks have only limited advisory powers. The Bank of England is managed by men who are not bankers in the technical meaning of that word. All three are under control of the government, and not under control of the bankers.

On the question of whether there can be currency legislation at this session the signs are more hopeful. A week ago it was generally believed that legislation would be out of the question—that it would not be possible to put the bill through the Senate. Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire voiced the opinion of a number of conservative members when he said that the bill in its original form could not be put through the Senate at the special session. While Mr. Gallinger is presumably still opposed to the bill, it is reasonable to suppose that the amendments that have been made will do something to overcome the objections urged by senators of the conservative type. The debate, however, will be protracted, and it is assumed that the session will run pretty well into the fall, and possibly until late November, if the administration is to urge legislation to a conclusion.

The bill will be put through the House first, and will be ready for debate in the Senate by the time that body has finished with the tariff, which will be toward the latter part of August, in all probability.

House and Senate Democrats have begun an inquiry to determine what the sentiment of country bankers is regarding the bill. A number of these bankers have sent in protests against it. If the country bankers should be found in opposition to the bill as a class, it is probable that additional amendments will be made, but if the inquiries should develop that the protests thus far received have been inspired by bankers in the great cities, the House will proceed to pass the bill in its amended form.

The poll of country bankers will be made by members of the House and by senators, each writing to bankers in his own district or state, with whom he is personally acquainted.

Experts have estimated that the currency bill would withdraw from the present reserve cities and scatter among the 12 regional reserve banks proposed to be created a sum approximating \$300,000,000, and that about two thirds of that sum would be taken from the banks of New York city.

## Tariff Situation

The Senate caucus put on additional speed last week, with a view to completing action on the tariff bill and reporting to the Senate at an early day. The voting in caucus has shown plainly that practically every Democrat, except those representing states vitally interested in sugar or wool, has been won over to the President's side. The chances are that the bill will pass the Senate as reported from the caucus, with free wool and free sugar among its provisions. There are at least a dozen Democrats who do not favor putting those commodities on the free list, but, with the exception of the senators from Louisiana, it is expected that they will support the bill.

The binding of Democratic senators to abide by the decision of the caucus is yet to come. Should a resolution be adopted, it will be the first time such action ever was taken by members of the Senate on a tariff bill.

The Senate Democratic caucus has been making radical amendments to the bill.

The House bill proposed to "untax" food products, but the Senate bill is to "untax" them, with a string attached, so as to make sure that the United States does not give everything away without getting in return. It is this thought which led, last Friday, to the adoption by the Senate caucus of the arrangement whereby nations discriminating against the United States are to have imposed on their products a heavy duty. Wheat and flour are to be free, for instance, but only as long as other nations admit similar products from this country free. Under the House bill, to illustrate, Canada would have been able to bring wheat and flour into the United States duty free, but under the Senate bill it can only do so when it admits our wheat and flour free. This may disappoint certain Canadians, who presumably had been expecting that they were to get practically all of the favors of the Taft reciprocity treaty without giving anything in return.

## Budget Defeated

The House last week took two strongly reactionary steps when, first, it declined to adopt the budget system, and second, when it decided to abolish the commerce court. The repudiation of the budget system is taken to mean a vote in favor of continuing the old style methods of previous congresses, and which have been condemned by advocates of economical administration all over the country through a board of seven men, appointed by the President. This feature, however, is to remain in the bill. President Wilson says there is no middle ground between control by the banks and control by the government, and that he has decided in favor of the latter. He admits there are arguments on both sides of the case, but insists that in deciding in favor of the people he has taken a step in the right direction.

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## WARSHIPS TO VISIT N. E. PORTS JULY 4

Battleships of the North Atlantic fleet have been ordered by the navy department to visit several New England ports and stay during the July 4 celebrations. The assignments follow:

**BATTLESHIP UTAH AND NORTH DAKOTA**

Battleship Utah and North Dakota and the torpedo boat destroyers Monaghan, Ammen, Burrows, Patterson and Trippie to Gloucester, Mass.

**BATTLESHIP LOUISIANA**

Battleship Louisiana to Bristol, R. I.

Torpedo boat destroyers Walke and Perkins to Castine, Me.

**BATTLESHIP NEW JERSEY**

Battleship New Jersey to Salem, Mass.

**BATTLESHIP GEORGIA AND RHODE ISLAND**

And the torpedo boat destroyers Roe, Drayton, McCall, Paulding and Terry to Rockport, Mass.

**BATTLESHIP KANSAS**

Battleship Kansas at Bar Harbor, Me.

**BATTLESHIP MICHIGAN**

Battleship Michigan at Quincy, Mass.

**BATTLESHIP OHIO**

Battleship Ohio at Eastport, Me.

**BATTLESHIP AND THE TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS**

Battleships and the torpedo boat destroyers will arrive at their respective designs on July 3 and will remain for three days.

The vessels remaining at Newport, R. I., are the Wyoming, Alabama, Panther, San Francisco, Dixie, Tonopah, and five submarine and eight torpedo boat destroyers.

The Senate Democratic caucus has been making radical amendments to the bill.

## BAY STATE NEWS

### CONCORD

Wells A. Hall, superintendent of schools, announces that seven graduates of the Concord high school received an average mark of over 90 per cent in their studies. They are: Miss Marie Giblin, 98; Miss Emily Nagle, 96; Miss Jeannette Sohier, 93½; Miss Mabel Worden, 92½; Miss Ava Chapman, 92; Miss Susan Parker, 91, and Miss Josephine Love, 90.

The annual union patriotic service in commemoration of Independence day was held last evening in Monument hall, with Murray Ballou, chairman of the board of selectmen, as the presiding officer. David L. Walsh, Lieutenant-Governor, gave the address, and patriotic music was furnished by the combined chorus of the church choir in town.

### ROCKLAND

Standish Lodge 177, I. O. O. F., Rockland encampment and Rose Standish Rebekah lodge, held a memorial service in the Hatherly Methodist Episcopal church Sunday evening. The Rev. T. H. Burden delivered an address.

### CHELSEA

The civil service commissioners held an examination for the police sergeantcy in this city today.

### CORDON JUNCTION

Miss Emma Clahane, who has been appointed supervisor of the playground work here this summer, has already commenced her work.

### HALIFAX

Miss Avis Little of East Weymouth has been elected a teacher in the public schools. Miss Little graduated from the Bridgewater state normal school this month.

All the cottages at Lake Monponsett are open for the season. The summer residents are planning for a celebration on the Fourth of July.

### NEEDHAM

Miss M. Margaret Crabtree, a returned missionary from the Philippines, gave an illustrated lecture in the First Methodist Episcopal church last night on work among the islanders.

Among the enclosures deposited in the box at the cornerstone laying of Christ church last Saturday were a collection of coins presented by Mrs. George A. Mowatt, a former parishioner, now at Beverly; the usual town and church documents, and a copy of the Monitor of the previous evening.

### WAKEFIELD

Chief of Police Pollard announces that he is to wage an active campaign against automobile drivers who fail to sound their horns at cross streets and who do not have the proper lights displayed on their machines.

W. B. Atwell has been reelected as superintendent of schools for another year and will receive an increased salary of \$2100. Miss Louise Moulton of Center Sandwich, N. H., has been chosen as an extra teacher in Wakefield high school. She is a graduate of Bates College.

### READING

The Reading brass band will give one of its summer band concerts on the common Tuesday evening.

A large number of members of Priscilla chapter, O. E. S., went to Bass point today on the annual excursion.

### LEXINGTON

Everett S. Locke, commander of the George G. Meade post 119, G. A. R., has given out the official list of the veterans that were to leave here this morning, to attend the reunion on the field at Gettysburg, July 1-4, and it follows: George H. Cutler, John N. Morse, George Kimball, George Dennett, Samuel H. Goodwin, Henry H. Tyler and William B. Foster.

The members of the Lexington Grange, No. 233, Patrons of Husbandry, will hold their annual outing at Canobie lake Wednesday.

### ARLINGTON

The letter carriers of this town will hold their annual outing Friday at New Downer Landing, Weymouth.

### ABINGTON

Alexander W. Smith, of Groveland terrace, has received from the Canadian government, a gold medal of recognition for his 25 years' service in the royal grenadiers of Toronto.

### STONEHAM

New officers for the Stoneham high school cadets for the next year are as follows: Captain, John Haley; first lieutenant, William B. Snow; second lieutenant, George H. Hansel; quartermaster-sergeant, Carlton Martin; first sergeant, Ernest A. Stone; second sergeant, Raymond Davis; third sergeant, Elliott R. Fowle; fourth sergeant, Claude Ryder; fifth sergeant, Thomas McDermott; corporals, William Ahern, Stanley Kinsley, Ralph Temple, Ernest Hinchcliffe, James Cullen, Norman Grigg and Winthrop Elliott.

### WEYMOUTH

Extensive improvements and repairs are to be made at Trinity Episcopal church.

### WEBSTER

At the meeting of the school committee, Winfield C. Potter, a Harvard University graduate, was elected submaster at the high school, to succeed John A. Bergin resigned.

## CURRENCY BILL IS DEFENDED BY SENATOR OWEN

Chairman of Committee Says Bankers on the Federal Board Would Be Like the Packers Enforcing Pure Food Law

### SPEEDY ACTION SEEN

WASHINGTON—Currency legislation before the end of September is predicted by Senator Owen, chairman of the Senate banking and currency committee, who issued a statement Sunday explaining the administration currency bill.

"Some of the larger interests of the country," he said, "having set their heart upon the passing of the Aldrich bill and having expended large effort in educating the country in favor of the Aldrich plan, have been disappointed in two very important particulars: First, the Aldrich bill gave control of the proposed system to the banks of the country; and, secondly, authorized the banks to issue the currency to the country under this system as bank currency.

"We have been unable to approve these principles of the Aldrich bill, believing that the federal reserve banks, having been established purely for the purpose of stabilizing the commercial and financial operations of the people of the United States, should be governed exclusively by the people of the United States, and in establishing the federal reserve board to exercise their governing function, we do not think it proper to permit private persons to have representation upon this governing board.

"We think it no more reasonable to grant this demand to the bankers than it would be to authorize the railroads to have representation and exercise a part of the governing power of the interstate commerce commission, which is charged with the duty of regulating the railroads. It would, perhaps, be better if the beef packers should demand representation in administering the pure food act, and regulating their own conduct.

"It has been said that some of the largest national banks might go out of this system and become state banks, because of their displeasure at not having representation on the governing federal reserve board, and because they were not satisfied to have their correspondent banks put out of the system because of the provisions of this bill, but that they will generally rejoice at the opportunity afforded them of having a more stable condition in the financial and commercial world."

We have taken infinite pains to ascertain the grounds of these objections, and feel justified in saying that there is no reason to apprehend that any national bank will go out of the system because of the provisions of this bill, but that they will generally rejoice at the opportunity afforded them of having a more stable condition in the financial and commercial world."

**SUMMER CONCERT WORK STARTED**

Band concerts were announced by the metropolitan park commissioners to begin this week as follows:

At Revere beach, Lafricain's military band, daily, 3:30 p. m. and 8 p. m.; Narragansett beach, Carter's band, 3:30 p. m. and 7 p. m. Concerts at both beaches will be omitted on Mondays.

There was a large attendance at the opening municipal concert Sunday afternoon on Boston Common by Perkins' Boston concert band, assisted by a double sextet of mixed voices. At the concert given by the city in Franklin park, it was estimated that 10,000 persons were present.

**NEW LIGHTS MAY BE ASKED**

WORCESTER, Mass.—The executive committee of Worcester Chamber of Commerce will discuss today the ornamental street lighting proposition. It is expected a petition will be prepared to be presented to the city council tonight asking for an ornamental system of lighting, composed of clusters of five lamps of the magnified arc type. The proposition is that the poles will be located 150 feet apart and the installation begin at Harrington corner, extending along Main and Front streets for 315 lights.

**PICTURES TO BE SHOWN**

PORTLAND, Ore.—This summer the second gallery of the museum of art is to be filled by a loan collection of paintings, together with a few choice pieces of eighteenth century furniture. The most of the paintings are from the L. N. Fleischner collection.

**VACATION SCHOOLS OPEN**

Vacation schools in Melrose opened today for a six-weeks term in the Livermore school building under the direction of the Melrose Y. M. C. A. The enrollment exceeds that of last year by nearly 10 per cent.

## GOVERNOR FOSS DECLINES TO TALK OF STRIKERS' DEMANDS

Governor Foss has done nothing today in the way of an answer to the statements made and the questions raised at the mass meeting of Sturtevant Blower Works strikers on Boston Common Sunday afternoon.

When questioned personally today the Governor declined to discuss the subject. In connection with the challenge that the Governor appoint a committee of three Boston business men to act as an arbitration board, the Governor evaded a statement by remarking: "It is too warm to talk about challenges today."

At the office of the Governor's secretary it was said that no instructions had been given to issue any formal statement in connection with the action of the Sturtevant workers.

# In publishing the important news in its purest form and without bias or coloring, by expressing

those opinions which it is believed should be held by all clear thinking men and by accepting for publication that advertising which is not only legitimate but is fair and direct in its spirit as well as in its wording

## The Christian Science Monitor aims to maintain its position in the forefront

of the present day exponents of a type of journalism which is representative of the best. The Monitor is successfully endeavoring to become great enough and broad enough in its scope to embrace all those features which by common consent of believers in journalism of the highest type a daily newspaper should embrace to be universal in appeal to all English-speaking and reading people

¶ This requires that all triviality and partizanship, all sectional and local interests shall be submerged and a world-view taken on all subjects.

¶ Its editorial expression must similarly be free from cant and rumor, from alarm and misrepresentation to exert the good influence, to have weight and to command the attention the newspaper expression of the Monitor is desired to have.

¶ Every advertiser receiving publicity through its columns receives the fairest treatment, not alone from the paper, but, by virtue of the paper's advertising censorship, from those advertisers who like himself, buy space in which to tell of their offerings to a class of readers whose purposeful interest in this advertising is evidenced by the continued use of the Monitor as a result-producing medium by advertisers, many of whom have used its columns since the inception of the paper.

¶ With confidence in the sincerity and high quality of the Monitor, its readers may believe the Monitor not for its news and editorial value alone, but for the business information as embodied in the advertising it publishes. By regularly following its advertised offerings those who direct the daily expenditure for every-day needs may become expert in buying and satisfied customers of merchants who give just measure and fair treatment.



For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

Leave your free want ads. with the following newsletters:

#### BOSTON

Stefano Badesa, 34 Atlantic ave.  
Barney Brown, 368 Cambridge st.  
A. F. Bell, 675 Sherman ave.

G. F. Kendrick, 772 Tremont st.  
Arthur C. Lane, 58 Charles st.

James A. Ochs & Co., 104 Elm st.  
P. E. Richardson, 532 Tremont st.  
Minard & Thompson, 797 Harrison ave.

**EAST BOSTON**

Howard Fristee, 104 Dorchester st.  
T. A. Kenney, 70 West Broadway.

S. D. James, 603 West Broadway.

**SOUTH BOSTON**

A. Cawthon, 301 Franklin st.  
Richard McDonald, 80 Meridian st.

Miss J. Annie Taylor, 279 Meridian st.

**ALLSTON**

Allston News Co.

**AMESBURY**

Howe & Allen, 14 Main st.

**ANDOVER**

O. P. Chase, 185 Washington st.

**ARLINGTON**

Arlington News Company.

L. H. Cooper, 114 Ayer st.

Sherwin & Co., 100 BEVERLY

Beverly News Co.

**BRIGHTON**

E. F. Perry, 338 Washington st.

**BROOKLINE**

W. D. Palmer, 238 Washington st.

**BROCKTON**

George C. Holmes, 55 Main st.

E. M. Thompson, 100 Center st.

**CAMBRIDGE**

Amet Bros., Harvard square.

F. L. Beunke, 563 Massachusetts ave.

**CANTON**

George B. Loud.

**CHELSEA**

Jas. Blanford, 100 Winthrop st.

Smith Brothers, 196 Broadway.

William Corson, 2 Washington ave.

**DANVERS**

Danvers News Agency.

**EAST CAMBRIDGE**

D. B. Shaughnessy, 278 Cambridge st.

James W. Hume, 204 Mass. ave.

**NEWTON CAMBRIDGE**

S. A. Wilcox, 7 Main st.

**DORCHESTER**

B. H. Hunt, 1406 Dorchester ave.

Charles A. O'Donnell, 205 Bowdoin st.

J. H. McDonald, Glendale square.

**FALL RIVER**

J. W. Mills, 204 New Bedford.

**FALRKNER**

L. M. Harcourt, 115 Fitchburg.

**FRANKLIN**

J. W. Batchelder, 100 Forest Hills.

**FRANKLIN**

James H. Litchfield, 13 Hyde Park ave.

Frank M. Shurtleff, 114 Main st.

**HANVERHILL**

William E. Horne, 2 Washington sq.

**HEMLOCK**

Charles G. Fairbanks Co., 23 Main st.

**JAMAICA PLAIN**

Barrett & Cannon, 114 South st.

**LAWRENCE**

A. C. Hosmer, 100 Merrimack st.

**LEOMINSTER**

G. C. Prince, Son, 108 Merrimack st.

**LYNN**

B. N. Breed, 33 Market square.

F. W. Newhall, 20 Cornhill.

**MALDEN**

L. P. Russell, 83 Ferry st.

H. W. Sherburne (R. & M. R. R.)

**MANCHESTER, MASS.**

**MEDFORD**

W. C. Morse, 44 Washington st.

Frank W. Ladd, 135 Brattle st.

**MEDFORD HILLSIDE**

Frank B. Gilman, 334 Boston ave.

**WEST MEDFORD**

N. E. Wilbur, 475 High st.

**MELROSE**

George L. Ladd, 135 Brattle st.

**NEEDHAM**

V. A. Rowe, 100 Bedford.

**NEW BEDFORD**

G. L. Briggs, 100 Purchase st.

**NEWBURYPORT**

Fowles News Company, 17 State st.

**ROCKLAND**

A. S. Peterson, 100 Franklin.

**RINDLDALE**

W. V. Davis, 25 Poplar st.

**PLYMOUTH**

Charles A. Smith.

**QUINCY**

Brown & Co., 100 Reading.

**READING**

M. F. Charles, 100 Roxbury.

**REEDSBURG**

R. Allison & Co., 358 Warren st.

A. D. Williams, 146 Dudley st.

W. E. Robbins, 3107 Washington st.

W. E. Robbins, Egleston square.

**SPRINGFIELD, MASS.**

Robert C. Stetson, 100 Main st.

C. L. Wirt, 70 Harrison ave.

The Knickerbocker, 160 State st.

W. C. Conklin & Co., 437 State st.

Highland Paint & W. P. Co., 814 State st.

**SOMERVILLE**

Al Ward, 245 Pearl st., Winter Hill.

W. H. Lewis, 361 Somerville ave.

**SOUTH FRAMINGHAM**

J. F. Eber, 100 Temple st.

**SPRINGFIELD, MASS.**

Robert C. Stetson, 100 Main st.

Bridge & Co., 100 Main st.

**WESTERN FALLS**

E. S. Ball, 600 Main st.

W. N. Towne, 229 Moody st.

**WAVERLEY**

W. J. Keweenaw, 100 Franklin st.

**WEST SOMERVILLE**

L. H. Steele, 11 College ave.

**WEYMOUTH**

C. H. Smith, 100 Winchester st.

**WINCHESTER**

Winchester News Co.

**WOBURN**

Moore & Parsons, 100 Franklin st.

**WORCESTER**

F. A. Easton Company.

**BRIDGEPORT**

Bridgeport News Co., 248 Middle st.

**NEW YORK**

The Connecticut Co., 204 State st.

**MAINE**

BANGOR—O. C. Bean.

BATH—L. B. Swett & Co.

LEWISTON

N. D. Estes, 100 Lisbon st.

**PORTLAND**

J. W. Peterson, 177 Middle st.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

CONCORD

WESTERLY

Nashua

VERMONT

NEWPORT

Bigelow's Pharmacy

ST. JOHNSBURY

Randall & Whitcomb, 27 Main st.

**RHODE ISLAND**

WESTERLY

VERMONT

NEWPORT

Bigelow's Pharmacy

ST. JOHNSBURY

Randall & Whitcomb, 27 Main st.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

**BILLING CLERK**, Elliott Fisher machine, \$12-\$15 per week. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**BLACKSMITH**, wanted, good driver and toer; none but temperate and steady. Apply to J. D. Hatch, 21 East St., Franklin, Mass.

**BLACKSMITH'S HELPER** in city, on wagons, \$12-\$14 week. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**BLACKSMITH'S HELPER** in city, on wagons, \$12-\$14 week. Call or send stamp for blank

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER or caretaker for apartments; American woman with best references; wants employment. MRS. M. E. DOLPHIN, 22 Lyons st., Dorchester, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, competent, educated; desires situation in small refined family; neat, genial, cheerful, trustworthy. Mrs. E. S. REED, 225 Franklin st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION wanted by a Protestant woman in small family of adults; willing to go to best of her references. MISS E. M. MILLIS, 45 Newbury st., Boston.

MOREY, 409 Columbus av., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER ATTENDANT—Young woman would like light position; understands sewing and nice cooking; best references. MRS. A. MESERVE, 192 Dartmouth st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION—Refined, capable American woman desires position with elderly person, one of two; will travel; personal references; good pay. MRS. M. HOUSEKEEPER, 8 H. MACY & CO., 800 Center st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Protestant woman desires position; experienced housekeeper and cook; good taste; caretaking. MRS. HELEN F. WALLACE, 4 Rutland sq., Boston.

HOUSEWORK, plain cooking wanted by colored girl; home nights; can begin Monday; want to live with employer. MRS. D. M. BALSAUM CO., 150 Palmetto st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMEN—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require competent, thoroughly experienced salesmen for their men's clothing department. Apply at offices of general manager.

SODA DISPENSERS—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require competent, thoroughly experienced soda dispensers. Apply at offices of general manager.

WANTED—Strong, industrious farm hand for Fairfield, Conn. Address MRS. H. HAGEDORN, Apt. 10 F. 344 W. 72d st., New York.

LIGHT HOUSEWORK wanted for the summer; young girl; Miss CLARK, 64 Sumner st., Winchester, Mass.

LIGHT HOUSEWORK, COMPANION—Position by American girl; neat and willing. MISS MARION A. HOWE, P. O. Box 120, New Haven, Conn.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER In gentle man's family where there are servants; references. MRS. MARY E. FLAGG, 601 Albany av., Hartford, Conn.

MATRON—Experienced and refined woman (35) seeks matron at boarding school; desires small position; or in an institution; excellent references. MRS. GEORGIANA WILLIAMS, Bridport, Vt.

MORNING WORK, offices, etc., up to 9 o'clock. M. CLARK, 182 Cabot st., Dorchester, Mass.

MORNING WORK or nursery work wanted by neat colored girl. EVELYN REED, 49 Warwick st., Boston.

MORNING WORK wanted by young woman; neat, well mannered; would work evenings; no child; references. BESSIE COLE, 68 Regent st., Roxbury, Mass.

MOTHER'S HELPER—Reliable Protestant woman would like position in family to help with children, sewing and bed geat; excellent references. MISS MARIE SEIDENSTICKER, 39 Grosvenor rd., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

NURSERY OR MORNING WORK wanted by neat young colored girl. TILLIE MEDINA, 160 Bowdoin st., Boston.

NURSERYMAID—Young girl wants situation with one or two children; prefer to go away; tel. B. 2187. MRS. SAMUEL H. YOUNG, 391 Beacon st., Boston.

NURSERYMAID—Young girl desires position; address TERESA VERRICELLI, 13 Center st., Woburn, Mass.; tel. Woburn 168-3.

NURSERYMAID, age 14, colored, Protestant, wishes position to care for small children. MRS. A. PORRA JOHNSON, 28 Norton st., Boston.

NURSERYMAID—Young girl wants situation for young child, A. C. BURRELL, 17 Clarendon av., Cambridge, Mass.

NURSERY MAID—Grammar school graduate would like care of little girl for some time; good for summer. MACOMBER, 14 Pembroke st., Boston.

NURSERYMAID—Colored girl (14) wants situation to care for baby by day and go home nights; suburbs; preferred; \$5 a week. ETHEL KENNEDY, 1 Warwick st., Boston.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, with knowledge of stenography, American (22), good penman, wants position; 4 years' experience in office work; best references. MABEL D. FRANCKLIN, 160 Bowdoin st., Boston.

POSITION wanted as nursery supervisor (kindergarten); care of delicate child or mother's helper; experienced; excellent references. MRS. PORTER, 64 W. Rutland st., Boston.

SALESLADY or cashier—Young lady, good appearance, wants position; experienced in both lines; can furnish best references. MARTHA LOESNECK, 29 North Beacon st., care Mrs. Brauner, Brighton, Mass.

SALESSTRESS or attendant wants position; can cut and fit dresses. MISS ANNIE SNOW, 162 W. Canton st., Boston.

SECRETARY or manager, assistant, situation wanted; neat young woman; expert typist; can take charge of limited office business. MISS THEO. M. GREENE, 88 Chestnut st., Everett, Mass.

SECRETARIAL or clerical work wanted for immediately; would prefer suburbs or country or would act as companion to elderly lady. M. E. STONE, 25 Harvard av., Providence, R. I. Tel. Broad 7-1111.

STENOGRAPHER wants position; bright, capable; 9 years' experience; no night work. ANNIE B. BUTLER, 54 E. Springfield st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER desires position; some experience; graduate of Boston Normal School; salary adjustable. MRS. A. E. JOHNSON, 38 Rutland sq., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER—Young girl wants position as stenographer; no office experience; any reasonable offer considered. JOSEPHINE CLARK, 120 Brattle st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, 17, single good references and education; \$7.50 week; mention 9956. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2900.

SEAMSTRESS—Middle-aged American woman wants plain sewing by day or night in household; adults; go home nights. MRS. A. I. JAMES, Gen. Del., Roxbury, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS or attendant wants position; can cut and fit dresses. MISS ANNIE SNOW, 162 W. Canton st., Boston.

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STENOGRAPHER assistant bookkeeper, 18, single good references; \$7.50 week; mention 9957. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2900.

STENOGRAPHER or bookkeeper, 18, single good references; \$7.50 week; mention 9957. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, practical fruit grower, willing to travel; good references. ELLEN METTOWNSEND, Somers, N. Y.

GARDENER—Young man would like several places to work; good references. ELLEN METTOWNSEND, Somers, N. Y.

GENERAL AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT desired occupation in either public or private capacity; can furnish best of references. CHAS. B. STRONG, 68 Elm st., Summit, N. J.

DESIGNER, dress and waists, wants to connect with good house in New York city. Address SARAH L. CAMERON, 400 W. 18th st., New York.

BLACKSMITH'S HELPER wanted for country; one that can do shoeshoing. GEORGE D. BAILEY, 8 Conway st., Greenfield, Mass.

BLACKSMITH'S HELPER desired position; rapid and thorough; five years' experience; first-class references. MISS F. M. HOWLAND, Haverhill, N. H.

LEVELING CONTRACTOR—A young lad of character wishes position as traveling companion; references exchanged. MISS BERTHA C. BAILEY, 8 Conway st., Greenfield, Mass.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

TUTORING or care of children; English lady would like summer work for July and August; experienced with boys and girls.

SECRETARY, 22 LYONS st., Dorchester, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, competent, educated; desires situation in small refined family; neat, genial, cheerful, trustworthy. Mrs. E. S. REED, 225 Franklin st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION wanted by a Protestant woman in small family of adults; willing to go to best of her references. MISS E. M. MILLIS, 35 Dover st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wants to have one or two helpers to have entire charge. AGNES FINDLAY, care Fraser, 9 Bowdoin st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER ATTENDANT—Young woman would like light position; understands sewing and nice cooking; best references. MRS. A. MESERVE, 192 Dartmouth st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION—Refined, capable American woman desires position with elderly person, one of two; will travel; personal references; good pay. MRS. M. E. DOLPHIN, 22 Lyons st., Dorchester, Mass.

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## SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

## Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

## CENTRAL

## CENTRAL

## CHICAGO, ILL. (Continued)

**APPAREL FOR WOMEN**

**FIELD'S SHOP** Millinery at reduced prices. Party Frocks, Tulle Dresses and Blouses. 1437 E. 53rd st.

## ART

**HELEN C. LEGERWOOD**, formerly with Caroline K. Ritter, now and complete line of book, lesson markers, colored covers, and Cross and Crown Jewelry. 116 S. Michigan ave., Chicago.

**GIFT NOVELTIES**—Books, helpful cards, etc. Catalog free. **BOOK AND ART EXCHANGE**, Room 304, 81 E. Madison st.

**PICTURES AND FRAMING** a specialty. Arts and Crafts novelties, inexpensive, suitable for wedding, birthday, and remembrance gifts. **SHIFFMAN** Fine Arts, 118 S. Mich. ave., Rand. 5017.

**ARTS AND CRAFTS** THE ARTS AND CRAFTS BOOK SHOP—Formerly in the Venetian bldg., now 104 S. Michigan bldg., Suite 616. Books, lesson markers, quarterly covers; Cross and Crown Jewelry.

**CLEANERS** WM. E. BLACK—GENERAL CLEANER. Wearing Apparel. House Furnishings. 6350 Madison ave. Tel. Hyde Park 118.

**CLEANER AND Dyer** J. A. WAIS Dry Cleaning—Fancy Gowns a Specialty. 2821 Madison st. Phone Garfield 3184.

**GIFT STUDIO** GIFT STUDIO, 1028 Fine Arts bldg.—Books, Stationery, Handwriting, Art Interest for wedding gifts. Tel. Harr. 9903.

Original Ideas in Wedding, Graduation Gifts, Stationery, Handwriting Jewelry, Metal Ware, Baskets, Sentiment Cards and Folders. **KADIE GIFT SHOP**, 3948 Cottage Grove ave., next Drexel Bank.

**GOWNS** H. ZEISS LADIES' TAILOR Suite 1612 Heyworth Building Latest method, two fittings.

Misses' plain suits, \$40.00 up. Misses' plain school suits, \$35.00 up; on 48 hours' notice. Phone Randolph 1174.

MME. M. A. HADLOCK, Importer of Gowns and Tailored Garments. Republic bldg., 206 So. State st. Tel. Har. 5168.

Cut Prices on All June Work for BENSON & CO. MILDEWESWORTH GOWNS 603 Kneser bldg., 5 North Webster ave.

**FLANDERS** 222 S. MICHIGAN BLVD. Individual Designs—Gowns and Frocks

BLANCHE BECKETT, Importer—Tailored Suit, plain and fancy. Gowns for Reception, Dinner, and Theater Afternoons. Frocks, Blouses, Wraps, and Negligees. 3512 Michigan Ave. Phone Douglas 4091.

SMART SILK COAT AND SKIRT SUITS from \$65 up.

MORTON & MORTON 111 Oak Park ave. So. Oak Park 35 minutes via Lake st. Elevated

**GROCERIES**

**HARDWARE** Hardware—Cutlery—Tools STEBBINS HARDWARE CO. 15 W. Van Buren st., near State.

**HAIRDRESSING**

SHAMPOO 50c. hair dried by hand; hair orders by mail, given special attention. MRS. PETRAN, 6th floor Mentor bldg. Tel. Cent. 3276.

BOSTON STORE—4th fl. Dearborn st. side. Miss Frances L. Clegg, Mgr. Manufacturing 50c. Shampooing 50c. Hairdressing 50c.

COLEMAN HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING—Shop—4313 Indiana ave. Tel. Oak. 6580. Special attention given to residence work.

**SHAMPOOING** Martha Matilda Harper's Method

BERTHA F. FARQUHAR, 838 Marshall Field bldg. Tel. Priv. Ex. 1, Local 170

**HOLMES** 809 Kneser bldg. Ban. 1058 Hairdressing, Manicuring, Hair Goods, etc.

**JEWELRY** KENWOOD JEWELRY SHOP Watches, Jewelry, Art Ware, Picture Framing. 1344 E. 47th st. Phone Oak. 3655

**LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS** WALTER J. UHR, ladies' and gentlemen's tailor. Cleaning, repairing, and pressing. 1409 East Webster ave., Chicago.

MAT. Z. VOLLMANN—Tailor Suits from \$30 up; high grade; workmanship guaranteed. 1407 Belmont ave. Tel. Graceland 1952

**LADIES' TAILORS** THE TALE OF THE TOWN OSCAR L. VOLLMANN Makes the best fitting suits and gowns within reach of moderate incomes. Suite 910, 218 So. Wabash ave., above McClurg's Bookstore.

NYE & HERRING 1815 Heyworth bldg. 29 E. Madison st.

**TAILORS** TO WOMEN Correctly Tailored Suits and Long Coats \$35.00 and up.

**LAUNDRIES** ORIENTAL LAUNDRY CO. Telephone Monroe 2 1222 Madison Street

PURITY LAUNDRY 1122 Foster ave. Phone Edge. 4209. A trial from you will be appreciated.

**MEN'S TAILORS** FRANK ROSE Artistic Tailor 310 Malls bldg., 5 S. Wabash ave.

Tel. Randolph 1001. THE MOORE & HARRINGTON CO. Suits and overcoats, \$30 to \$60. 1216 East 63d Street.

REASONABLE, RECOMMENDABLE, RE-LIAH-E-MATTHEWS & CO., Tailors for Men, 1024 Madison st. Phone West 1755. LEO O. JONES, Suits and \$35. Tel. Ken. 3214 E. 47th st. Also ladies' suits made or remodeled. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**MILLINERY** MAISON PETITE—Importer of Millinery. FRANCIS B. PARRISH Tel. Midway 1525. 6308 Lexington ave.

**PAINTING AND DECORATING** OTTO F. HAHN, painting and decorating. Paints, glass, wall paper. 3230 Clybourn ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1055.

**PRINTERS** KENFIELD-LEACH CO. PUBLICATIONS—CATALOGS. Day and Night, Pressrooms and Linotypes. 445-447 Plymouth court. Phone Harrison 754—all departments.

**ROOFERS** GEO. A. KYLE, Established 1884. Shingled and Prepared Roofing. Chicago and all suburbs. Phone Graceland 3668. 736 Belmont Ave.

## CENTRAL

## CHICAGO, ILL. (Continued)

## SHOES

CORSON'S EXCLUSIVE SHOE SHOP Lewis Institute bldg., Robey & Madison st. High class reliable shoes for all.

## SCHILLER W. FRAMHEIN

Shoes for Every Occasion 1002 East 63rd st.

## OAK PARK, ILL.

**DRY GOODS STORES** AVENUE DRY GOODS STORE H. S. WEBER Prop. Oak Park ave. and Lake st. Tel. 745.

## LADIES' TAILORS

E. B. DAVIS & CO. Ladies' exclusive tailors. Suits from \$35 to \$75. Tailored garment work.

## CORSETS

BRINLEY—305 Altman Building Corsets made to order. H. Phone G. 509-W.

## TEA ROOM

THE COPPER KETTLE TEA ROOM Real home cooking. Tel. O. B. 1530. 6810 So. Boulevard. Oak Park, Ill.

## EVANSTON, ILL.

**ARTS AND CRAFTS** THE TRE-O SHOP—Hand made jewelry and metal work; designs and estimates submitted. 1570 Sherman ave.

## GROCERS

HENRY J. SUHR, The Reliable Grocer. Personal service, fair dealing, quality of goods the best, prompt delivery. 604 Davis st.

## WOMEN'S SHOP

ACKLEY GIRL FANCY SHOP American Girl Tie—Lovely Velvet and Tiny Roses. By mail 50c, 75c, \$1.00. State color. 1617 Orrington ave.

## MILWAUKEE, WIS.

**GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES** UP-TO-DATE LIGHTING FIXTURES No job too large or too small for H. E. FRANKE, 421 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

## CORSETS

THE CORSET SHOP, Fredericka Plachan. Corsets, Hosiery, Lisle and Silk Underwear, Silk Petticoats. 407 Milwaukee st., Milwaukee, Wis.

## FLORISTS

LOVELAND FLORAL CO.—Prompt attention to all orders. Lobby Railway Exchange bldg., Milwaukee. Tel. Main 1235.

## FURS AND STORAGE

RECKMEYER CO., Furriers. Exclusive fur and furs garments. Prices moderate, fair workmanship. Special prices on alterations. Cor. Wisconsin St. and Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

## HAIR GOODS

KNUESLI'S HAIR SHOP Hair Goods, Manicuring, Hair Dressing. 464 Jefferson St., Milwaukee, Wis.

## LADIES' TAILOR

H. B. FRIEDMAN Ladies' Tailor, 587 Jackson st., near Juneau ave., Milwaukee.

## MANUFACTURING

MARIE L. FRANKE MANUFACTURING Near Ladies' Entrance, Hotel Pfister Lobby

## MILLINERY

SCHWARZ Showing of exclusive Mid-Summer Hats 410 Milwaukee st., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

## PLUMBING AND GASFITTING

EDGAR DOWNER PLUMBING AND GASFITTING, 97 Farwell ave., 539 Parc pl., Milwaukee, Wis.

## SHOES

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP \$3.50-\$7.00 131 Grand Ave., Milwaukee.

## TAILORS

WM. MARINZIT CO. Makers' Corsets and Suits for the Man Who Cares. Suits \$35 and up.

## TRUNKS

GEORGE BURROUGHS & SONS, sole mfrs. of the Kidderminster Wardrobe Trunks. 424 and 426 East Water st., Milwaukee.

## FLORIST

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

## COAL AND LUMBER

ALEXANDER LUMBER COMPANY, 65 North Walnut st., Lumber, coal and a complete line of building materials.

## FURNITURE

J. E. YEATS' Flower Shop, 41 Main St. Cut Flowers, Plants, Decorations and Floral Designs. Both Phones.

## GENERAL CONTRACTORS

WM. CURTIS—General Contractor and Builder. Hardwood floors a specialty. 806 W. Springfield Ave., Champaign, Ill.

MAT. Z. VOLLMANN—Tailor Suits from \$30 up; high grade; workmanship guaranteed. 1407 Belmont ave. Tel. Graceland 1952

**LADIES' TAILORS** THE TALE OF THE TOWN OSCAR L. VOLLMANN Makes the best fitting suits and gowns within reach of moderate incomes. Suite 910, 218 So. Wabash ave., above McClurg's Bookstore.

NYE & HERRING 1815 Heyworth bldg. 29 E. Madison st.

**TAILORS** TO WOMEN Correctly Tailored Suits and Long Coats \$35.00 and up.

**LAUNDRIES** ORIENTAL LAUNDRY CO. Telephone Monroe 2 1222 Madison Street

PURITY LAUNDRY 1122 Foster ave. Phone Edge. 4209. A trial from you will be appreciated.

**MEN'S TAILORS** FRANK ROSE Artistic Tailor 310 Malls bldg., 5 S. Wabash ave.

Tel. Randolph 1001. THE MOORE & HARRINGTON CO. Suits and overcoats, \$30 to \$60. 1216 East 63d Street.

REASONABLE, RECOMMENDABLE, RE-LIAH-E-MATTHEWS & CO., Tailors for Men, 1024 Madison st. Phone West 1755. LEO O. JONES, Suits and \$35. Tel. Ken. 3214 E. 47th st. Also ladies' suits made or remodeled. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**MILLINERY** MAISON PETITE—Importer of Millinery. FRANCIS B. PARRISH Tel. Midway 1525. 6308 Lexington ave.

**PAINTING AND DECORATING** OTTO F. HAHN, painting and decorating. Paints, glass, wall paper. 3230 Clybourn ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1055.

**PRINTERS** KENFIELD-LEACH CO. PUBLICATIONS—CATALOGS. Day and Night, Pressrooms and Linotypes. 445-447 Plymouth court. Phone Harrison 754—all departments.

**ROOFERS** GEO. A. KYLE, Established 1884. Shingled and Prepared Roofing. Chicago and all suburbs. Phone Graceland 3668. 736 Belmont Ave.

## CENTRAL

## KANSAS CITY, MO.

## CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING

St. Louis Always Listening

EUREKA!—The Best

CLEANERS—PRESSERS

WM. H. HEMPHILL, Manager

314-24 Brooklyn Ave.

Phone 1316 E. 37th st.

VALLOT—French Dry Cleaner and Ostrich Feather Shop. Both phones. 312 Main st.

WEATHER-PROOF

VALLOT—French Dry Cleaner and Ostrich

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WEATHER-PROOF

# Real Estate Market News

# T Wharf Activities

# Sailings

It is expected the first of the month will furnish much in real estate activity. The summary of last week's business dropped over half a million dollars in volume.

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending June 28, 1913:

Transactions Mths.	Amount of mths.
June 23.....	107,49
June 24.....	99,45
June 25.....	73,35
June 26.....	158,25
June 27.....	95,33
June 28.....	177,788
Totals.....	53,31
Same week 1912.....	254
Same week 1911.....	398
Week June 21, 1913.....	1,23,935
Week June 21, 1912.....	1,24,663

## ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

The sale of two three-story brick houses has been recorded by Annie Snyder, who took title from the Boston Finance Association. They are on South Huntington avenue opposite Craft street, Roxbury, on 4900 square feet of land. All tax for \$9600. Land value is \$2600.

The Dorchester parcel is at 16 Tolman street near Neponset avenue, is bought by Colin R. Dunn from Katherine A. Finley and consists of a frame dwelling with a lot containing 3534 square feet of land. All are assessed for \$3200.

**SOUTH BOSTON AND HYDE PARK**  
Property on East Sixth street, near O street, South Boston, consisting of a brick house and about 1100 square feet of land, has been sold by Joseph S. Scanlon, owner, to Louise Jacques. The impositions are taxed on \$2000 and the lot for \$400 additional.

Fifteen papers have been placed on record from Mary J. Libby to Andrew Lianciani, transferring the frame buildings at 5 and 7 Chesterfield street, near Readville street. They are valued at \$2000, including \$700 levied on 11,900 square feet of land.

## SMALL COUNTRY ESTATE SOLD

Situated on Fuller street in the town of Middleboro, there is a little old-fashioned farm house, with barn and poultry houses, surrounded by eight acres of land producing a collection of large and small fruit. This was the home of H. C. Jones, who sold the estate to Charles W. Brennan of Acushnet, through the Chapin Farm Agency, Old South building.

## BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Hewitt rd., H. ward 23; R. T. Fowler, H. Hebech, frame dwelling; H. Hebech, str. 77, w. 24; John Marshall; Tarchmont st., 42, ward 20; Wellington F. Simpson; frame storage; Elott st., 50, ward 23; Harriet F. Sager; other dwelling and school.

## SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

**BOSTON (City Proper)**  
Annie Spitzer to Robert Spitzer, Wilkes st., q. 81.....

Boston Finance Association to Annie Snyder, South Huntington av., 2 lots; d. \$1, Theresa Nathanson to City of Boston, Groton st.; q. 81.

Cavanaugh & Co., mfg., to Franklin G. Balch, Beacon st.; d. \$10,000.

**SOUTH BOSTON**  
Joseph S. Scanlon to Louise Jacques, E. Sixth st.; w. \$1.

## EAST BOSTON

Charles A. Hodges to City of Boston, Emmons and Wesley sts.; w. \$245. Louis E. Turner to Delta Delory, Pope st.; w. \$1.

## DORCHESTER

Emma L. Thurston, mfg., to Emma L. Thurston, Devon st.; d. \$105.

Edward L. Thompson to Albert W. Burney, Devon st.; w. \$1.

William J. Adams to Jane Adams, Chestnut st.; w. \$1.

Katherine A. Kinney to Colin R. Dunn, To宾 st.; w. \$1.

Starks Credit Mobilier, mfg., to Edith Mantor, Butler and Branch sts., 2 lots, Branch st.; w. \$25.

## WEST ROXBURY

Samuel Bustadt, et al., frs., to Greater Boston Cemetery Assn., private way to Grove st.; w. \$1.

Greater Boston Cemetery Assn., to Hebrew Progressive Cemetery Assn., private way to Grove st.; d. \$1.

## BRIGHTON

Harry N. Squires, mfg., to Harry N. Squires, Fenno ter.; d. \$500.

## HYDE PARK

Mary J. Libby to Andrew Lianciani, Chestnut st.; w. \$1.

## CHELSEA

Edward Bean to Michael Pearlstein, Williams and Blue sts.; w. \$1.

Goffrey Jeppson to Martha G. Jeppson, Reynolds av.; d. \$1.

## WINTHROP

Gullie T. Hogan to Mary McCarthy, Cutler st. and Shore Drive; d. \$1.

Charles E. Bergren est. to Mary McCarthy, Cutler st. and Winthrop Shore Drive; d. \$800.

## REVERE

Mary T. Hill to Katherine Bancroft, Henry st.; q. \$1.

Elmer P. Smith est. to William J. Lee; d. \$500.

## PORT HANDBOOK ISSUED

Issue of the first "Handbook of the Port of Boston," by the committee on foreign trade of the Boston chamber of commerce is ready for distribution to those for whose benefit it was compiled. Shipping facilities, customs regulations, money tables, weights, rates of carriage, subjects on the federal department of agriculture, general and warehouse appraisers, steamship arrivals, and many other pertinent business items are included in its 265 pages.

## VACANCY FOR TINNER'S HELPER

The United States civil service commission announces an open competitive examination for the position of tinner's helper to fill a vacancy in the office of the secretary of agriculture at Washington, D. C. The position carries a salary of \$720 per year. Application blanks to be had of the commission at Washington must be filed with the commission on or before July 21.

## SHIPPING NEWS

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

### Transatlantic Sailings

#### EASTBOUND

##### Sailings from New York

Roma, for Naples.....  
Salamis, for Rotterdam.....  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen.....  
Hamburg, for Naples-Genoa.....  
Austria, for Naples-Genoa.....  
Mauritania, Liverpool.....  
Carpathia, for Naples.....  
Kaiser Auguste Victoria, Ham-  
burg, for Naples.....  
La Savoie, for Hamburg.....  
United States, for Copenhagen.....  
Bremen, for Bremen.....  
U.S.A. for Rotterdam.....  
Campanello, for Rotterdam.....  
Louisiana, for Genoa.....  
Rochambeau, for Havre.....  
Carpathia, for Glasgow.....  
Prinzess Irene, for Naples.....  
Kronland, for Dover-Antwerp.....  
Minnetonka, for London.....  
Kronprinzess Cecilie, for Ham-  
burg, for Naples.....  
Kronprinzess Cecilie, for Ham-  
burg, for Naples.....  
Potsdam, for Rotterdam.....  
Canada, for Naples.....  
Taermina, for Genoa.....  
Laura, for Naples.....  
La Provence, Havre.....  
Frederick der Grosse, Bremen.....  
U.S.A. for Liverpool.....  
Ivernia, for Gibraltar-Naples.....  
Philadelphia, for Southampton.....  
Pretoria, for Hamburg.....  
Galatea, for Liverpool.....  
Caledonia, for Glasgow.....  
Clyde, for Dover-Antwerp.....  
Clyde, for London.....  
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen.....  
Mike, for Naples-Genoa.....  
New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam.....  
President Grant, for Hamburg.....  
Argentina, for Naples.....  
Carmania, for Liverpool.....  
Mauritania, for Liverpool.....  
Austria, for Hamburg.....  
Galatea, for Liverpool.....  
Naples, for Southampton.....  
Carpathia, for Liverpool.....  
Empress of India, for London.....  
Empress of India, for Naples.....  
Kaiser Wilhelm II., for Bremen.....  
Vaderland, for Rotterdam.....  
Barrosa, for London.....  
Mauritania, for Liverpool.....  
Austria, for Hamburg.....  
Galatea, for Liverpool.....  
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Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New  
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Sailings from Boston

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# Stock Market Recedes to Lower Price Level

## WEAKNESS IN SECURITIES EARLY SHOWN

Stocks Seem to Be Following Line of Least Resistance and When Unsupported by Covering of Shorts Recede

## BOSTON ELEVATED OFF

Early weakness developed in the securities markets today. Opening prices in New York were fractionally under Saturday's closing level and during the early sales further substantial declines were recorded. There was nothing in the over Sunday developments to cause the decline and it is presumed that the market simply is following the line of least resistance which at this time is downward.

The rather sharp upturn on Saturday was brought about by shorts covering and their action was attributed to President Wilson's approval of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific dissolution plan. That incident was used for all it was worth and there being no further immediate development of sufficient importance to worry the bears and to boost prices stocks naturally sagged off.

Weakness in Boston Elevated was the feature of the trading on the local exchange. American Zinc also was heavy.

Union Pacific opened off  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 148, and declined a point further before rallying. Union Pacific opened off  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and sagged off further. Canadian Pacific opened off  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 218 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and declined 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  further. Chesapeake was off  $\frac{1}{4}$  at the opening at 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ , and dropped another point. Reading opened up  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 158 $\frac{1}{2}$ , declined to 157 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and rallied a good fraction before midday.

Texas Oil attracted a little attention by opening up a point at 104 and jumping next sale to 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Steel was heavy.

Boston Elevated on the local exchange opened off  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 86 and before midday sold down to 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ . American Zinc was up  $\frac{1}{4}$  at the opening at 182 $\frac{1}{2}$  and declined to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  before midday. Utah Consolidated opened up  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 8 and improved fractionally. The general tendency was downward. Business was quiet.

A drive was made at Union Pacific and Southern Pacific in the early afternoon, carrying the former down 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  points from the opening while Southern Pacific sold off 2 points. On the local exchange weakness was developed in Boston & Maine and New Haven. Trading on both exchanges was quiet at the beginning of the last hour.

## NORTH SHORE STEAMBOAT CO.

The North Shore Steamboat Company has incorporated under Massachusetts laws with an authorized capital of \$200,000, comprising 1000 common and an equal number of preferred shares. Of capital 500 common and 500 preferred represents amounts of leases and assets of the Salem Bay line. Incorporators are residents of Beverly, Salem and Marblehead. William Stopford is president.

## UNITED LIGHT & POWER NOTES

NEW YORK—President Hanford of United Light & Power Company says arrangements are now being perfected by which the interest on the \$2,150,000 three-year 6 per cent notes of the United Light & Power Company, defaulted June 1 of this year, will be paid before the expiration of the 90 days of grace named in the indenture.

## STOCK TRANSACTIONS

NEW YORK—Trading on the stock exchange in bonds Saturday amounted to \$414,000. This was the smallest two-hour trading since July 27, 1912, when \$375,000 changed hands.

## NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK—Curb market quiet and steady: Anglo American 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ @20 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Standard Oil N J 352@355, Greene Cananee 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Braden 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @7.

## WEATHER

### UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY:

Fair and warmer tonight; Tues. day fair; light south of southwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; warmer tonight; light south to southwest winds.

Local storms and showers have occurred in numerous widely scattered stations in the past 24-36 hours, generally with light rainfall. Clear to partly cloudy weather prevails in nearly all sections this morning. The weather looks favorable in the northern districts and the upper Mississippi valley and normal over the rest of the country. Temperatures continue high through interior sections, ranging in the north to 70° in New England. The range is from 58 degrees at Northfield to 72 degrees at Providence.

## TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. ....71@12 noon .....82

Average temperature yesterday, 70 10-24.

## IN OTHER CITIES (Maximum)

Washington .....88 Portland, Me. ....78  
Newark .....74 Pittsburgh .....88  
Buffalo .....82 Denver .....82  
Philadelphia .....80 Albany .....84  
Kansas City .....90 Chicago .....90  
Jacksonville .....78 St. Louis .....100  
San Francisco .....72

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises. ....4:10 High water, 7:25 7:36 a.m.; 8:18 p.m.

Sun sets. ....7:25 7:36 a.m.; 8:18 p.m.  
Length of day. ....15:16

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Can.	27	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Can pf.	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Car pf.	42	42	42	42
Am Car Fy pf.	109	109	109	109
Am Cotton OI.	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Smelting	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Woolen pf.	75	75	75	75
Annadona	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchison	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
At Coast Lin.	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baldwin Loco pf.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balt & Ohio	94	94	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beth Steel pf.	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brooklyn R. T.	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cal Petrof pf.	58	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
Can Pacific	216 $\frac{1}{2}$	216 $\frac{1}{2}$	215 $\frac{1}{2}$	216
Cent Leather	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ches & Ohio	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	54
Chi & Gt W.	13	13	13	13
Chi & Gt W pf.	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi M & St P.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi M & St P pf.	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$
China	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Col Fuel	28	28	28	28
Col Southern	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Con Gas	129	129	129	129
Con Prod.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie 1st pf.	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gen Electric	136	136	136	136
Goodrich pf.	91	91	91	91
Gi N gr.	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	123	123	123
Gi N Ore	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gug Ex Co.	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Harvester Cor.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	103
Harvester of N. J.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inspiration	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int Marine pf.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inter-Met pf.	56	56	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kansas City	26	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Liegh Valley	147	147	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$
Louis-Wiles Co.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Louts & Nash	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miami	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Missouri Pacific	30	30	30	30
Nevada Con.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. Y. Central	97	97	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
NY NH	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	102
Nord & West	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nord & West pf.	85	85	85	85
Northern Pa.	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
One Silver	2	2	2	2
One & Wes	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30
Pennsylvania	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
People's Gas	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ray Con.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rumley pf.	37	37	37	37
Southern Pac.	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern Ry.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	21	21
Southern Ry pf.	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
St L & F 2d pf.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
Texas Co.	104	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Un B & P.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Un Pac.	148	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$
Un Pac pf.	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Un Ry of SF.	20	20	20	20
U S Ro C I.	61	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
U S Rubber	55	55	55	55
U S Steel	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
U S Steel pf.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Utah Copper	42 $\frac{$			

# Latest Financial and Industrial Activities

## INTERESTING ENGLISH VIEW OF AMERICAN RAILWAY ISSUES

### Position of Companies Regarded as Strong Apart from Prevailing Difficulty in Getting New Capital — Roads in Which British Capital Is Invested

Concerning American railway securities the London Statist says in part: Lending countries own large quantities of American securities which they use as a kind of reserve. Last autumn, financial stringency on the continent was greatly relieved by heavy sales of American railway stocks, and whenever there has been pressure in Europe in the current year additional quantities have been sold. It should not be assumed that the railways themselves are in an unsatisfactory position.

It is true that a number have issued short notes, expecting to find them when the money market became less stringent; and that, although most have been put out by strong corporations who will have no difficulty in renewing or funding at maturity, some have been placed by weaker corporations. Having regard to the recent situation in Europe, it is not surprising that a weak company such as St. Louis & San Francisco found difficulty in finding or renewing notes that recently matured. We learn, however, that even St. Louis & San Francisco would not have defaulted but for misunderstanding. We have no doubt that all notes of American railways which will mature in the next few months will either be renewed or funded except those of St. Louis & San Francisco and its subsidiaries. Indeed, arrangements have been already made for renewal of notes of other American railways due in the immediate future. It is by no means improbable that before notes of relatively large amount which mature in 1914 have to be paid the stringency of the money market will be relieved.

Apart from the difficulty in getting new capital, the position of American railways is one of great strength. We have taken out earnings, net income, and charges of the 43 American railways in which British investors are interested, and find that financial position as a whole in 1911-12 was exceptionally strong, and in the current year to June will be still stronger. These 43 companies last year enjoyed a net of \$759,000,000, while fixed charges were only \$393,000,000, the margin being \$366,900,000. Proportion of net required to meet charges was only 52 per cent. Charges were covered nearly twice over. In the current year the situation is still stronger. Exclusive of expansion in gross and net which may be shown in May and June, net income of the current year will reach about \$817,000,000, while charges will be only \$397,000,000, only 48.6 per cent. This is a very different situation to that in the '90s. At that time charges of most companies represented a very large proportion of net. Charges of many now bear a proportion to net of less than 40 per cent; in case of Great Northern the proportion is under 23 per cent.

With one or two exceptions American railways are not concerned about their financial strength. They are concerned about ability to maintain the dividends they are distributing on their common stocks. In considering this, we have to take into account, first, extent of any contraction in trade and in earnings; secondly, margin of profit behind dividends; thirdly, ability to reduce expenses should gross decline; and fourthly, necessity of some companies to suspend dividends to devote profits to capital purposes until it will be possible to raise capital for their necessities. No substantial decline in gross, even in relative trade depression, is likely. America came into a period of severe depression in 1907, and since has not expe-

### WHY AMERICAN ZINC DIVIDENDS WERE NOT PAID

President H. S. Kimball of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co., who came to Boston to attend the meeting of directors, says relative to the passing of the quarterly dividends: "The American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co. really consists of two parts, the old and the new. The old properties are in Missouri, Kansas and Wisconsin and from them the company net last year of over \$400,000, out of which it paid its dividends, not only upon its old capital, but also upon the new stock of \$1,750,000 which to date has been non-earning. The new properties consist of the mine and mill in Tennessee and the smelting and sulphuric acid plant in Illinois, upon which there have been expended over \$2,000,000. The capital expenditure for the present operations is practically completed."

"We carry an average stock of 10,000 tons of ore at our smelters, of which we obtain from our old properties less than 25 per cent; the balance is custom ore, and we have been obliged by reason of the drop in prices to charge off over \$100,000 during the last four months.

"Our present stocks of both spelter and ore have been marked down to the basis of 5-cent spelter. The result has been no profit from our old operations."

"In view of the inability of our old smelters to make a profit, due to the present spread between the price of ore and spelter, we have temporarily put out of commission eight of the 12 blocks at the Kansas smelters. These will be put back into commission when ordinary conditions in the smelting end of our business again prevail. Our situation is no different from that of other zinc smelting companies. The present price of spelter is far below the average price for the last 10 years."

"Our directors were unanimously of the opinion that as we had not earned our dividend during the last three months, no dividend would be declared at the present time."

### IOWA INTERURBAN ARE PROSPERING

DES MOINES, Iowa.—The annual report of the secretary reveals a prosperous 1912 for the interurban lines of Iowa. The 14 lines of this type earned a gross revenue of \$2,255,163, as compared with \$1,991,331 the year before. Expenses for the roads were \$1,486,503, and a year previous, \$1,409,764.

Net profits aggregated \$768,659, while for the year 1911 the profits totaled \$581,767. Only one road, the Charles City line, reported net loss on business, and this was \$111.

The Waterloo line made a profit of \$205,803; the Ft. Dodge line, \$127,516; Cedar Rapids and Marion, \$107,276; Des Moines Interurban \$92,732; Cedar Rapids and Iowa City, \$63,853.

### NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—An increasing export demand for turpentine is recorded in Savannah with the result that a much stronger undertone and advancing tendency are now manifested in that primary center. The strength thus developed there is being reflected here in the maintenance of spot stocks of the spirits on a 30c. per gallon exchange basis by all New York operators, although the demand in the local market is still confined to relatively small lots with which paint manufacturers and other consumers are meeting only their most pressing requirements.

Rosin—Despite the increasing strength shown in the Savannah market for this gum, local operators continue to make small concessions on sizable orders for all grades. There continues a moderate demand for the low and medium descriptions but the pale grades are still devoid of more than a meager bidding inquiry. The New York Commercial quotes: Common 4.00, Gen Sam E 4.10, Graded B 4.00/4.10, D 4.20, E 4.40, F 4.40, G 4.40, H 4.45, I 4.80, K 5.00, M 5.30, N 6.30, WG 6.65, WW 6.80.

Tar and Pitch—Kiln-burned and retort tar are still moving freely into consuming channels at \$5.50 and \$5.25@\$5.50 respectively, and there is also an improving inquiry of pitch which continues to be well maintained at \$4.25@\$4.50.

WILMINGTON—Rosin good, \$3.50; spirit machine, 35c. Tar firm at \$2. Turpentine steady; hard, \$2; soft, \$2; virgin, \$3.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 29. Rosin, common, quiet at 10s. 10½d.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 28s. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 10s. 6d.; rosin, American fine, quiet at 17s.

SAVANNAH—Spirits firm at 36½c. Sales 628; receipts 1138, exports 20, stock 23,850. Rosin firm. Sales 453, receipts 2272, exports \$6.25, stock \$124,853.

Prices: WW \$0.30, WG \$0.25, N \$5.85, M \$5.15, K \$4.55, I \$4.15, H \$4, G \$4, F \$4, E \$4, D \$3.90, B \$6.60.

### IRON TRADE

CLEVELAND—Daily Iron Trade says: Activity in buying pig iron continues to be evident in all markets, but most of the negotiations are being carried under cover. Coke operators claim a considerable tonnage for the last half has been disposed of at \$2.50, ovens and the situation is regarded as much better than a week ago. Congestion of structural mills continues and a large volume of orders containing small tonnages still prevails.

### CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1912 as follows:

Monday—	1913	1912
Exchanges .....	\$17,321,085	.....
Balances .....	770,018	.....
For June—		
Exchanges .....	601,245,561	698,536,225
Balances .....	31,207,186	45,298,251

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$210,679.

### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 227,906 head, a decrease of 79,997 head and were 101,433 head under last year. Deliveries of hogs fell off 352 head for the week and 7943 head for the year. Cattle arrivals were 12,603 head under those of the previous week and 35,450 lighter than the same period one year ago. Sheep receipts were 6,042 head smaller than those of the preceding week and showed a loss of 58,040 head from the corresponding week last year.

The following comparative table gives the receipts in detail for the week ended June 28:

	Last week	Prev. week	Last year
Hogs .....	10,100	11,255	17,174
Cattle .....	49,933	53,520	76,382
Sheep .....	44,202	111,244	102,242
Total .....	227,906	307,963	329,350

### THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets unchanged. London beets steady; June, July 9, 3d.; Aug. 9s, 5½d. The domestic market will be closed from Thursday July 3, to Monday, July 7.

### MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

MONTREAL—The Montreal stock exchange is closed, preceding Dominion day, July 4.

### MONEY RATES STILL STRONG IN THE WEST

CHICAGO—What little apprehension existed with respect to conditions in the western money market has now given way to a better degree of sentiment, and bankers at the leading financial centers have a realizing sense that the fundamental conditions of the country are strong, and the future has no semblance of any adverse circumstances arising as long as conservatism and good judgment are exercised in such a manner as at the present time.

It has taken some time for bankers to fully understand the merits and significance of the announcement by the secretary of the treasury, and particularly so on the part of the country banker, that the government was with the banks and business in the way of supplying an emergency currency, but now that the matter is fully understood, there has been a remarkable change in the situation resulting in a much better feeling of confidence. It is hardly probable that banks will find it necessary to call upon the government for the use of any funds but, knowing that it is accessible, places a very different phase on the whole situation.

Money is in strong and borrowers are numerous, being willing to pay 6 per cent on all accommodations, but leading banks are still adhering closely to the policy of making loans only where it is essential to manufacturers and merchants in meeting the requirements of the general public, and looking with disfavor upon inquiries for loans for the purpose of expansion or enlargements of plants or anything that has the slightest tinge of a speculative character.

Rates of discount have not been as

high for several years at this season, deposits are still below those of a year ago but banks are gradually building up a surplus which will undoubtedly be sufficient to carry them through the crop harvest period.

At St. Louis banks and trust companies are experiencing a good volume of business, clearings are holding up in excellent shape, with rates practically the same as a few weeks ago, with perhaps a somewhat easier feeling existing in financial circles generally.

### PANAMA CANAL WILL BE A HELP TO SHIPBUILDING

PHILADELPHIA—The fiscal year ended April 30, 1913, of the William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Company was an improvement over the two years immediately preceding, but there will be a much better future in view, according to ideas of the management, upon opening of the Panama canal, especially if there be no change in coastwise shipping laws which provide that the ship between United States ports be limited to American-built vessels.

In view of this the Cramp company has in mind improvements to its plant to permit construction of larger vessels for war and commerce. Last year a larger amount than usual was spent for improvements, including machinery and tools. In this connection and also to provide more working capital the company sold \$1,200,000 three-year 6 per cent notes, dated April 1, 1913, secured by \$2,000,000 of the company's consolidated mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds of 1923.

Departments other than that of ship construction, including those for repair work, the making of water turbines, boilers, castings and special engineering, were quite busy the past year. Net earnings of all departments were \$361,795, which was the best since 1910 and 1909, when they exceeded \$700,000 per annum.

Improvement in business necessitated more working capital to handle it, and while excess of quick assets over current liabilities April 30, 1913, amounted to \$1,948,116 greater than for years at that date, there was also a much greater amount of assets represented by bills and accounts receivable.

### ST. PAUL'S MAY EARNINGS GAIN

NEW YORK—It is understood that May earnings of the St. Paul railway system, which will be made public in a few days, will show a gain in gross of close to \$1,000,000 and an improvement in net of about \$350,000 and \$400,000 as compared with 1912.

This is a noteworthy exhibit and if the actual figures bear out estimates the road will close its fiscal period on June 30 next with a substantial balance over and above its 5 per cent dividend on the common stock.

It is believed in well-informed circles that about 7½ per cent will be shown for the junior 1c.

It is understood that the bankers who underwrote the \$30,000,000 of general mortgage 4½ per cent bonds of the company have disposed of practically all of the issue.

### ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL DIVIDEND

A feature of the cash dividend of 10 per cent declared by the Anglo-American Oil Company and payable July 15 is the fact that this disbursement, according to the announcement by the management, "will make a dividend of 25 per cent for the year ended Dec. 31, 1912." In view of this, it is pointed out among local investment circles that the proposal to increase the capital by the distribution of a stock dividend out of the reserve and surplus fund, presumably will involve only the bookkeeping of the company up to Dec. 31 last, and will leave the profits for the current year thus far unimpaired.

This has given rise to optimistic expressions in some quarters as to the probable dividend rate on the increased stock.

### UNITED STATES STEEL

NEW YORK—Bookings of the United States Steel Corporation for June showed an average daily increase of about 5000 tons over May. As production was about the same, approximately 44,000 tons a day, the unfilled tonnage report to be made public July 10 is expected to show a decrease of slightly over 500,000 tons on the books, or a total of orders on June 30 of approximately 5,800,000 tons.

The following comparative table gives the receipts in detail for the week ended June 28:

	Last week	Prev. week	Last year
Hogs .....	10,100	11,255	17,174
Cattle .....	49,933	53,520	76,382
Sheep .....	44,202	111,244	102,242
Total .....	227,906	307,963	329,350

### TIN PLATE

PITTSBURGH—The price of tin plate continues firmly held but the market is quiet. Specifications are not coming in on satisfactory scale as some weeks ago, but the mills already have enough actual orders entered on their books to keep them busy through the summer and a heavy buying movement is expected before present contracts are entirely filled.

### WESTERN TELEPHONE RATES

SAN FRANCISCO—Reduction of long-distance telephone rates to an extent that would cut receipts of Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company nearly \$400,000 a year is recommended by the state railroad commission by James T. Shaw, rate expert of the commission.

### DEFAULT UNIQUE OCCURRENCE IN RAILWAY HISTORY

NEW YORK—Default on the principal of \$4,700,000 Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic 5 per cent receivers certificates, maturing next Tuesday, will be almost a unique occurrence in railroad history. Receiver certificates generally come ahead of everything else on a property, and can, as a rule, be ranked among the highest grade short term securities. The Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal receiver had a small issue matured June 1 for which no arrangements were made, but when holders began coming in to get their money an extension of part was secured and the rest paid off.

Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic's certificates, however, are preceded on 300 miles of road, the old Atlanta Birmingham railway, by \$4,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent bonds and also by \$1,440,000 of equipment trusts. They are, however, the first lien on 329 miles of track, at the rate of \$15.179 per mile, and on terminal property which cost \$3,795,700.

The road's great difficulty was in having its receivers' certificates mature at a time when the strongest roads have to pay 6½ per cent for one-year money and when bankers will not attempt to sell long term securities. It could continue along just as at present, and by paying 6 per cent interest on the matured certificates, to which the protective committee's counsel says they will be entitled, postpone new financing, this might be the best expedient that Receiver Lamb could adopt.

A fair interpretation of Consolidated Gas Company's sale of eight months' notes, on which its money cost it about 6½ per cent, is that the company expects the financial sky to clear sufficiently before the end of February to allow it to sell a block of convertible bonds and pay off these \$15,000,000 notes. Could Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic postpone settlement until around that time arrangements might possibly be made on better terms. With the approval of the court, which already has charge of the road's affairs, it could likely be so arranged.

At St. Louis banks and trust companies are experiencing a good volume of business, clearings are holding up in excellent shape, with rates practically the same as a few weeks ago, with perhaps a somewhat easier feeling existing in financial circles generally.

At the close of 1912, the road had been held back was moved, indicating that the company would close the year with an increase of something like \$2,000,000 in net over 1912. For 1912, Norfolk & Western earned 4 per cent for its \$22,991,000 non-cumulative 4 per cent preferred shares and 9.9 per cent for the \$99,351,000 common stock. After 6 per cent dividends were paid on the preferred stock

# Leading Events of Athletic World

## IMPORTANT WEEK FOR TWO TEAMS IN THE NATIONAL

Philadelphia Will Be Hard Pressed to Keep New York From Taking Lead in This League

### WHERE THEY COMPETE

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING		
	Won	Lost
Philadelphia	38	21
New York	39	23
Brooklyn	37	25
Chicago	33	32
Pittsburgh	30	34
St. Louis	27	38
Boston	25	37
Cincinnati	25	40
	644	421
	629	520
	508	576
	469	590
	403	393
	385	315

### RESULTS SATURDAY

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	10	9	1913
Brooklyn	4	Philadelphia	9
Chicago	3	Cincinnati	1
Pittsburgh	12	St. Louis	5
DETROIT'S WINNER	2	Philadelphia	1
Cincinnati	9	Philadelphia	2
St. Louis	4	Pittsburgh	3
GAMES TODAY			
Boston at Brooklyn			
New York at Philadelphia			
Pittsburgh at Chicago			
St. Louis at Cincinnati			

This week promises to be a very important one in the National league championship series of 1913, as the Philadelphia club, which is now leading the standing by half a game, will be called upon to meet the New York Giants, their closest rivals, in a four-game series. On the outcome of this series the future leadership will rest.

The past week has found New York making considerable progress toward the top of the list and Philadelphia has not been able to hold its margin. Setbacks at the hands of Brooklyn have put Manager Doolin's men in a position where they will be called upon to make a determined stand against Manager McGraw and his team and unless they are able to take a good majority of the games to be played during the next four days they will be hard pressed to continue to be likely contestants for world's honors in October.

While the work of the Giants has not been as good this year as last, the team appears to be going very smoothly just now. Its pitchers are doing better work and the men are hitting the ball harder. They have been facing Boston of late and while this team is not as strong as some of the other clubs in the league, it is able to give them all a good battle and the club that wins from it must play ball all the time.

Brooklyn is now safely lodged in third place and bids fair to hold it for a while. Chicago hardly looks to be strong enough to get back into that position unless Manager Dahmen's men show a decided slump which is not expected. The four other clubs are having pretty race for the second division places with Pittsburgh the logical candidate to hold the leadership. St. Louis now has a little on Boston, but the latter team has been called upon to face the leaders during the past 10 days, and as soon as the western teams make their second swing around the eastern circuit, the Boston team may be expected to work up a little higher. Cincinnati has been doing better of late but it is hard to figure how the team is going to get out of last place.

The schedule for the week follows:

Monday—Boston at Brooklyn, New York at Philadelphia; Pittsburgh at Chicago; St. Louis at Cincinnati.

Tuesday—Washington at Brooklyn; New York at Philadelphia; St. Louis at Pittsburgh; Cincinnati at Chicago.

Wednesday—Boston at Brooklyn; New York at Philadelphia; St. Louis at Pittsburgh; Cincinnati at Chicago.

Thursday—Boston at Brooklyn; New York at Philadelphia; St. Louis at Pittsburgh; Cincinnati at Chicago.

Sunday—Pittsburgh at Cincinnati; St. Louis at Chicago.

**WASHINGTON IS IN BOSTON FOR FOUR-DAY SERIES**

### LINUP FOR TODAY'S GAME

WASHINGTON	BOSTON
Moeller, r.f.	r.f.
McAuley, 3b.	2b.
Milne, c.	c.
Gandhi, l.b.	l.f.
Morgan, 2b.	3b.
Shanks, l.f.	l.b.
Ainsmith, c.	ss.
Mullin, p.	p.

Manager Clark Griffith and his Washington Americans open a four-day series with the Boston Americans on Fenway park this afternoon. It will be next to the last time the Senators play in this city this year, and the last time until Aug. 28.

Manager Griffith is anxious to get his team back into the first division, and he expects to do so at the expense of the Red Sox on this trip. He plans to use Mullin in the box today, with Groom in reserve. This will be the first time that Mullin has appeared here in a Washington uniform, and many will be interested to see the former Detroit star in his new regalia. Ainsmith will do the catching. Foster will be seen at third for the first time in a long while.

Manager Stahl figures that he must take most of the games with the Senators in order to keep up in the first division, and he is going to use Wood and Nunamaker as his battery. Ball will again be at short, with the rest of the lineup unchanged.

**Handsome Gold Trophy Won by Morton F. Plant With Schooner Yacht Elena**



### RACE FRIDAY FOR BROOKLYN Y. C. CHALLENGE CUP

New Rochelle Yacht Club to Try to Defend Trophy From Challenge of the Harlem Yacht Club

### LONG-DISTANCE EVENT

NEW YORK—Local yachtsmen are looking forward to next Friday morning with much interest as the annual race for the Brooklyn Yacht Club ocean challenge cup will start at 10 o'clock that morning. The trophy is now held by the New Rochelle Yacht Club and the challenging club is the Harlem Yacht Club.

The course will be from Echo bay, New Rochelle, to and around Vineyard lightship, at the entrance to Vineyard sound, thence outside of Block Island and Long Island, finishing at Gravesend bay, a distance of 280 nautical miles. The New Rochelle Yacht Club has named B. R. Stoddard's Amada as the defending boat. The challenging boat will be Roper Barrett, it is true, was close business and ever since he has had the fortune or misfortune to be drawn against inferior players.

In spite of this, his tennis has excited universal admiration and his decisive defeat of Ingram on Saturday after the latter had overwhelmed another American competitor, Craig Biddle, roused considerable enthusiasm.

Today is probably the decisive moment of the tournament. It is not probable that Holder Wilding can stand against either McLoughlin or Parke, and in drawing Parke the representative of the United States has drawn possibly his most dangerous opponent, for Kreuzer, who will in all likelihood defeat his Australian opponent, is probably no match for the Englishman.

This week will find the eastern teams of the American league playing each other and the western playing the western for the last time in many days as next week will find the eastern clubs making their second and next to the last swing around the western circuit for the season of 1913. The full schedule for the week follows:

Monday—Washington at Boston; Philadelphia at New York, Chicago at Detroit; Cleveland at St. Louis.

Tuesday—Washington at Boston; Philadelphia at New York, Chicago at Detroit; Cleveland at St. Louis.

Wednesday—Washington at Boston; Philadelphia at New York, Chicago at Detroit; Cleveland at St. Louis.

Thursday—Washington at Boston; Philadelphia at New York, Chicago at Detroit; Cleveland at St. Louis.

Friday—Philadelphia at Boston; Washington at New York, Chicago at Detroit; Cleveland at St. Louis.

Saturday—Philadelphia at Boston; Washington at New York, Chicago at Detroit; Cleveland at St. Louis.

Sunday—Chicago at Cleveland; Detroit at St. Louis.

The race now appears to be settling down to a contest for first honors between two eastern and two western clubs. Philadelphia still has a good hold on first place, but the work of the Boston team of late has been attracting a whole lot of attention and the coming series between these two clubs in Boston the last of this week is going to play an important part in the championship. The Athletics have been doing wonderful work considering the fact that they have been without the services of Pitcher Coombs, and if they can do as well in the next two months as they have in the past, they will be able to hold first place without trouble. Manager Mack hopes to have Coombs back in the game in another month; but that player will be doing better than expected if he gets into the lineup in two months.

Cleveland is holding onto second place and appears to be going nicely. The fact that Lajoie is not satisfied to be a pinch hitter may affect the team some, but the team has been going well without him and should continue to do.

The acquisition of Chase had Chicago materially and that team again appears a strong contender although it is hardly to be expected to win the flag this year.

Robert Shelton and J. B. Adoue of Dallas, Tex., won the southern lawn tennis doubles championship Saturday by defeating E. S. Mansfield and Carlton Smith of Atlanta in the final round, 6-8, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

The New York A. C. won the junior Metropolitan track and field champion ship, Saturday, with 55 points. The Irish-American A. C. was second with 35.

—ooo—

Miss Gwendolyn Rees of Dallas, Tex., won the women's lawn tennis champion ship of the central West Saturday, defeating Miss Evelyn Seavey of Kansas City, 6-2, 6-4.

—ooo—

The New York A. C. won the junior Metropolitan track and field champion ship, Saturday, with 55 points. The Irish-American A. C. was second with 35.

—ooo—

H. B. McFarland of Huntington Valley won the golf championship of Philadelphia, Saturday, by defeating W. P. Wilson of the Philadelphia Country Club, 1 up. McFarland held the title last year.

—ooo—

Robert Abbott of the Brooklawn Country Club, won the golf championship of Connecticut, Saturday, by defeating H. J. Topping of Greenwich 4 and 3.

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# THE HOME FORUM

## Photographing Breaking Bubble a Feat

Photographers, professional and amateur, have expended their skill and energy in obtaining all manner of difficult pictures—running horses, jumping athletes, flying cannon-balls, flashes of lightning, to say nothing of the shifting spectral lines of revolving double stars. But the great stumbling-block to all photographers, so it is asserted, says Harper's Weekly, is the airy soap bubble. Some one has said that for a long time it has been his ambition to picture a soap bubble in the act of breaking. He has experienced much difficulty, however, in attempts of this kind, since the time occupied in the disappearance of a breaking bubble must be only a small fraction of a second.

Anybody who has watched a brilliant soap bubble burst knows how quickly it vanishes. The authority quoted thought it may take one twentieth of a second; but by repeated experiments he has found that the time occupied in the disappearance of the iridescent film is not more than one three-hundredth of a second. To catch and photograph one of these vanishing films between the instant of its breaking and that of its complete extinction proves a most difficult undertaking, but it has been accomplished.

## ADVOCATE OF LIVING ON THE FARM

TAKING up the problem of the present high cost of living a writer in the Churchman observes that there is never seen in the country the same acute need that is found in cities. In farming regions there is always food, if nothing else, and broadly speaking the farmer's hold on the land is safer than the city man's precarious foothold among the rushing thousands.

The article deals with the social revolution in Connecticut from an agriculture state into a manufacturing community. In the new order business interests control, and work comes before all else. The old wealth was land and the fruits of cultivation; the new wealth is the artificial earnings of men—money, houses and factory products. The condition of the farmer is natural. He builds on the ground, the source of human food. So long as seedtime and harvest last the farmer's family is assured. Of course, there are exceptions, but the writer says:

As a business venture the farm cannot be made a great success. The independent farmer's income must be small. It will supply his household with every-

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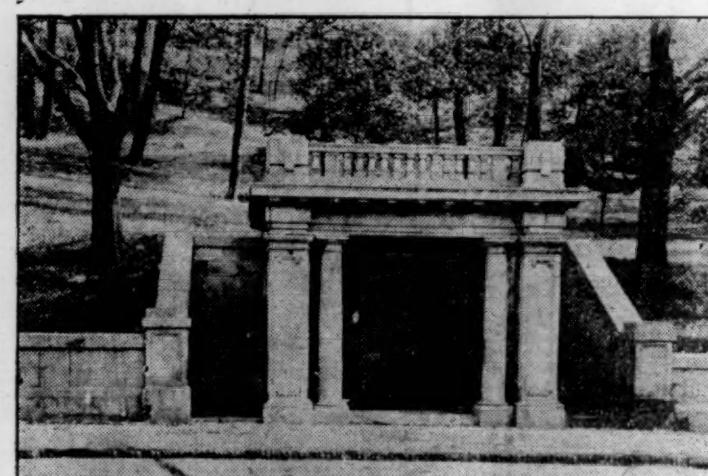
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## SPRING WATER IN PITTSBURGH



### From "Songs of Innocence"

And there the lion's ruddy eyes  
Shall flow with tears of gold,  
And pitying the tender cries  
And walking round the fold:

Saying, "Wrath by his meekness,  
And by His health, sickness,  
Is driven away  
From our immortal day.

"And now, beside thee, bleating lamb,  
I can lie down and sleep;  
Or think on him who bore thy name,  
Graz after thee and weep.

For washed in life's river,  
My bright mæte for ever  
Shall shine like the gold  
As I guard o'er the fold."

—William Blake.

### Lowell's Bad Spelling

One of the amusing and yet lovable traits of Charles Sumner seems to have been a lack of humor, an inability to see the point of stories or sayings that seem to most Americans bubbling with fun. Henry Cabot Lodge gives some illustrations of this characteristic in his reminiscences in Scribner's Magazine and says:

Mr. Longfellow, who was devoted to Sumner but entirely conscious of his deficiency in humor, told me, as I have already said, that when the "Biglow Papers" first appeared Sumner was staying at his house. It was a rainy afternoon and Mr. Longfellow was obliged to go out, leaving Sumner stretched on the sofa reading Lowell's volume. When he returned he asked Sumner how he liked the poems, and Sumner replied: "They are admirable, very good indeed, but why does he spell his words so badly?" Longfellow said that he attempted to explain that the poems were purposely written in the New England dialect, but Sumner could not understand.

## WOMAN'S CITY CLUB AIMS TO BE LEVELER

PROJECTS under discussion for a woman's city club in Boston have brought up a widespread overhauling of the whole question of club life. The average woman's club has been charged with making a little clique of women more or less alike, all interested in the same thing and all likely to encounter each other in the every day round of work or pleasure. The projectors of the city club say that club life should open new vistas, break up the routine of every day. The society woman should meet the business woman and vice versa; the literary woman should know the artist, the musician meet the stenographer, the lawyer encounter the social service devotee. The city club has for its very ideal the uniting of women from widely distant groups of the community, the workers and the players in every form of human activity.

Of course the city club is to be more or less expensive, but those for whom the expense means most are usually those for whom the club means most. The people who do not easily put \$10

### Ranch Hand's Initiative

A few years ago Henry Seager, a rancher on the big stock farms of John A. Reeves in Oklahoma, got a notion that wheat could be raised in the dry land of that part of the country without irrigation. He told Reeves about it, according to Opportunity. "Well," said the latter, "you've been with me a long time, Henry, and if you want to make the experiment I'll make you a present of 200 acres." Seager took the acres and began to grow wheat. Within 10 years he was worth as much as his former employer and had increased his holdings to 4000 acres.

### IMPASSIONED PLEA MADE FOR GREEK

RECENT the debate over classical studies there is an impassioned appeal for justice to Greek literature in the Bellman which reads in part as follows:

When a college president today is asked point blank what his institution has to offer he can seldom return a simple answer. The very scope and multiplicity of the courses offered makes his reply to such a question necessarily vague. The older idea, for all its narrowness and partly because of it, was far more definite, and the Bellman is by no means sure that recent changes have improved on it. The old system of higher education aimed to create in students an understanding of the greatest intellectual and moral achievements of the human race. Of these we can never afford to lose sight, and we must regard with suspicion any change which tends to obscure them.

This is why we cannot afford to lose Greek. In certain ways the ancient Greeks realized more fully some of the noblest ideals of humanity than any other race before or since. Their expression of these ideals has come down to us in two main forms: in plastic art and in literature. Not many of the greatest Greek statues have been preserved, and most of these are fragmentary; Greek architecture is now represented only by ruins. Greek literature, on the other hand, is wonderfully rich. Homer has found no equal, nor has Thucydides; Plato and Aristotle are unsurpassed; Shakespeare alone stands on a level with Sophocles in tragedy; Aristophanes shares with Moliere the foremost place among the world's writers of comedy; Demosthenes still, after 23 centuries, is the great teacher of oratory.

The inadequacy of translation has always been recognized, but Greek is peculiarly untranslatable. No other body of literature has had such distinguished

### Thought Correction

Do not daily with temptation. Do not in the presence of it. Do not do in thought the act to which you are tempted. Avoid the least thought of it. The thinking has its immediate bodily effect and has its immediate tendency to pass into act.—Henry Churchill King.

### Advertisers and Economy

In an amusing screed on what may be politely called the enthusiasm of advertisers, Agnes Repplier says in the Century Magazine that she once read a very serious and sanguine paper called "A Revolution in Advertising." The writer wanted advertisers, one and all, to abandon romance and become educational mediums. She begged them to give us their aid in apportioning our incomes, to tell us "facts about economy and expenditure." She sought to make our department stores "museums of vital importance." As the stores are already concert halls and picture galleries, cooking schools, day nurseries, and vaudeville shows, it seems grasping to ask them to be museums as well; but to expect them to teach us the value of economy is like expecting the steamship companies to teach the advantages of staying at home.

Leap year, of course, tries to adjust the extra quarter day by adding a day to the month of February each four years. But even this is not exactly correct in accord with the solar year. According to the Gregorian plan every year divisible by four is made a leap year except those that are divisible by 100; those, however, that are divisible by 400 are leap years. In this way the slight differences are practically adjusted so that we may keep in step with the sun.

The Republican calendar of France was supposed to begin the year on Sept. 22, 1792, the very day of the equinox, that is when the day and night are of equal length. The names of the French months were interesting. They are, Vendémiaire, grape gathering; Brumaire, the foggy; Frimaire, the sleety; Nivose, snowy; Pluviôse, rainy; Ventose, windy; Germinal, seed germinating; Floreal, flowery; Prairial, from the word for meadow; Messidor, harvest-giving; Thermidor, heat-giving; Fructidor, fruit-giving.

—E. B. Browning.

### Self-Questioning

The temptation to spend the day in work which has been crowded out of other days, in games or in travel, ought to be fairly faced by every one who professes to serve the Lord. The man or woman who secularizes the Sabbath has only to ask the question, "What would the world be like if everybody used the Sabbath as I use it?"—Congregationalist.

## A PRESENT SALVATION

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE attractive feature of Christian Science to the many who come to it with burdened and careworn lives is the delightful assurance which it gives that there is relief from all their suffering, sorrow and anxiety, here and now; that instead of being helpless under adverse circumstances they have the right to assert their authority over evil, injurious conditions, and to gain the sense of freedom and peace which is their divine heritage. Not only is this assurance given and the cause of

the seeming adversity pointed out, but the method of applying the correct remedy is also made plain.

The great Master came declaring the presence of harmony, saying, "Repent; for the kingdom of heaven is at hand."

The word here translated repent means in the original to change the mind.

It is as if Jesus had said, "Change your thought about things and you will discover the presence of perfect being here now."

This is exactly what Christian Science teaches, namely that by the correction and proper direction of thought we are enabled to recognize the perpetual presence of good, and that by this means we are able to rise superior to the most severe hardships and trials and recognize the saving and protecting power of divine Love. Referring to John's spiritual victory amid persecution on the Isle of Patmos when he saw a "new heaven and a new earth," Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 573): "This is Scriptural authority for concluding that such a recognition of being is, and has been, possible to men in this present state of existence,—that we can become conscious, here and now, of a cessation of death, sorrow, and pain." And then she concludes, "Take heart, dear sufferer, for this reality of being will surely appear sometime and in some way. There will be no more pain, and all tears will be wiped away. When you read this, remember Jesus' words, 'The kingdom of God is within you.' This spiritual consciousness is therefore a present possibility."

It seems hard at times to arouse some people from their sense of misery or sorrow, because they have fallen into the fatalistic mistake of believing that these experiences are the waymarks or stages of the workings of an inscrutable Providence, and that it is therefore their bounden duty to submit to the divine decree. Christian Science shows, however, that such a conception is a misapprehension of God and His government. It turns the sufferer's attention to the fact that the revelation of God, as found in the Bible, does not present Him as afflicting His children who desire to obey His will. It points to a God of love, tender and merciful, who says, "I have loved thee with an everlasting love; therefore with loving-kindness have I drawn thee," and also as one who "doth not afflict willingly nor grieve the children of men." That Jesus had this sense of God cannot be doubted, for he went about healing the suffering and afflicted and said, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

If God is recognized as the source of all good and of good only, then the impossibility of tracing back to Him any form of suffering or discord becomes apparent.

If these conditions do not find their source in the divine Mind they must have their seeming origin in something less than God and opposed to Him. If such is the case then hope at once disappears that by God's help they can be overcome.

To have perceived this much is to have taken a great step in the right direction, but Christian Science does not rest here. It drives the admission home to its ultimate conclusion. If God is the supreme Mind, omnipresent and omniscient, then there can be no lesser mind in opposition to Him. If then evil, with all its discordant conditions and consequences, has no mind in which to originate, it can have no real existence or entity, and is therefore not a reality.

At once the question is likely to be asked, Are you going to regard all the distress, sorrow and suffering of the world as mere moonshine? Is all the wretchedness and misery of mankind to be floated with a snap of the fingers and sneered at as nothing? Not at all,

but to bemoan and bewail these conditions as terrible and deplorable calamities is never going to help matters or bring about better conditions. Christian Science does not ignore these conditions but it demands their correction, and this it does because it regards them, not as unavoidable calamities or inev-

itable occurrences, but as unlawful conditions that can be rectified. Men have seen the wrong answer because of mistakes in their problem of life. As these mistakes are corrected the right solution will be found and the proper result demonstrated.

From this standpoint it is at once evident that it is not at all necessary to wait for any particular time or age to find the right result or solution. The right answer to every problem is always present; it only needs to be discovered by working the problem correctly.

If the answer is wrong the work must be corrected, and the best time and the right time to make the correction is now. But, it may be asked, how can one correct a mistake made in the past, from the consequences of which one is now suffering?

The belief that suffering must continue now for some error really forsaken is itself one of the biggest mistakes that can be made. Every error along with the suffering it seems to cause is only the manifestation of a wrong attitude of thought; let the mental condition be changed and the power of that error to cause suffering is destroyed.

The consequences of error are always material and mortal, therefore as we turn our thought to the spiritual we are able to rise superior to these influences and find in the ever-present spiritual consciousness "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding."

### The Whispered Word

On unforgotten day, return!  
Bring back thine opal skies,  
And fair-sown dews that wink and burn;  
Where morning's magic lies  
On grassy slopes and meadows pied  
With slender blues starry-eyed.

For there, by waters slipping down  
Past coverts cool and green,  
Mid birchen shoots and thickets brown;  
With sunny isles between,  
Sweeter than white throat's strain,  
I heard  
The music of a whispered word.

And suddenly the world was bright  
With bloom and pulsing wings,  
All blue and gold, flashed through the  
light,  
While tender growing things,  
From moist dim nook and leafy tent,  
The fresh wild breath of spring out-  
sent.

James B. Kenyon in Munsey's Magazine.

## Science

And

## Health

With  
Key to  
the  
Scriptures

The Text Book of  
Christian Science by

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BAKER  
EDDY

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## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Picture Puzzle



What object seen in the sky

### ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE

Turnip.

What object seen in the sky

Turnip.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, June 30, 1913

### The Ulster Problem Is More Acute

The Ulster problem still remains a problem. It cannot justly be said that it is any nearer solution today than it was twelve months ago, and it must be admitted that in many ways it has become more acute. The Christian Science Monitor has maintained from the first that the Ulster Unionists, when they declared that they would not have home rule and that they would resist its imposition upon them by any and every means in their power, constitutional or unconstitutional, were in earnest and meant just exactly what they said. It has also been maintained that the recognition of this fact was something wholly apart from the passing of any judgment as to the rightness or wrongness of Ulster's position. Lord Randolph Churchill's famous dictum, "Ulster will fight and Ulster will be right," may be wholly wrong from the point of view of political morality, but it does not alter the fact that Ulster will fight—in certain circumstances.

Nearly twelve months ago the Monitor was able to state definitely that arms of all kinds were being imported into Ulster and that regular military drills were being held everywhere throughout the province. A few weeks ago the government satisfied itself as to the drilling, and now arms, destined for Ulster, are being found at many centers throughout the country. A wilful blindness to obvious facts is almost as criminal in such a case as scaremongering. Ulster is in earnest. The signing of the covenant at Belfast last September was not a "dramatic farce." The march past of thousands of well-drilled men was not a part of "the game of bluff," and the rumor spread abroad of late that Ulster is wavering and longing for a chance to compromise is simply not true. The futility of party government was never seen more clearly than in this failure to face facts. The Ulster problem is a complex problem. Those who know most about it are inclined to say least, and the man who gives an easy opinion upon it, must incur the condemnation of the Persian proverb relating to him who "knows not and knows not that he knows not." The one certain way, however, not to solve the problem is to refuse to face facts or to exaggerate them.

### Boston Custom Protects Speakers

BOSTON is tolerant of street speaking. Hardly any cause may not be advanced from the soap box on the corner. The restrictions on the speaker are only those that well recognized prudence demands, as to the topic and as to its treatment. Indeed, the restraint is exerted more upon the people who gather, to secure respectful conduct and protect the speakers. It is a familiar feature of the summer evenings, the man or woman urging some cause from the curb or the middle of the street, a group of attentive listeners standing near, a wavering and shifting outer fringe and the police officers standing in friendly guardianship, assigned to the protection of a recognized privilege. It speaks for the city's approval of the open and free advocacy of almost any really public interest.

Technically the streets are not for public assemblage. The courts have always upheld the principle of their dedication to the one use of public travel. It is a courtesy to admit the other employment of them, but it is one to which there is common consent. The votes for women speakers who encountered difficulty in the North End the other night, through the disturbance by a throng of children, found that there was no intent to break in upon their privilege. The bright-colored banner was the object of a rush that had no other cause than the juvenile impulse to make a capture. Presently in another but nearby location the speakers found attention from a crowd of persons, young and old, whose short advance into citizenship was shown in the necessity of using three languages to reach them. The incident only gives emphasis to the welcome of street speaking in the city.

There are not lacking instances of disrespect. The small boy does not always resist the temptation to break in upon a too peaceful proceeding. Wherever it occurs, the police will be upheld by the public in prompt and effectual correction. Youthful Boston may well be taught sharply that the city of their home is committed to indulgence of the street campaign. It has passed out of discussion and is accepted as a safeguard against more violent methods of advancing a cause or even a fancy. Prudence joins courtesy in requiring the fullest protection of the orator of the soap box.

THE impression is slowly gaining ground that if the stepless street car is a success the traction men of the country do not care to have very much said about it.

### Woman as Man's Purchasing Agent

IT IS a fact long recognized by shrewd retailers and careful advertisers that woman is the world's spender. Her disbursements for family supplies are enormous. It is not the great industry, mercantile establishment or bank that puts into circulation the money that keeps the world going; it is the housewife. Remove her transactions from trade operations and stagnation would result. The industries, the mercantile institutions and the banks owe their prosperity to her. On the other hand, they are her conveniences. Perhaps she handles only a small part of the incomes of the very rich, but the incomes of the very rich are at once drawn from the concerns to which she either directly or indirectly gives her patronage, and are either directly or indirectly invested in the concerns that supply her wants. She handles the largest part of the incomes of the well-to-do. She handles practically all the income of the poor. The man works and earns, generally speaking; the woman spends. How well she spends is a determining factor in the welfare of the man, in the welfare of the community and the nation.

Woman is man's purchasing agent. Even with regard to matters of peculiar personal interest to himself, the man prefers that she conduct the dealings. It is an interesting discovery, as recorded in the Monitor, that women through the men's furnishing depart-

ments of the big stores, that they are important patrons of the haberdasheries. Some men prefer to supply their own needs, and they do this generally in regard to clothing, hats and shoes. But in almost every other particular women do the buying.

Manifestly, then, it is woman, rather than man, the retailer and the advertiser is most desirous of reaching, and, manifestly also, it is of the greatest importance that women shall know how to buy. Instinctively, they are better shoppers than men. Men are hurried, indisposed to bargaining, inclined to buy what they do not want and to pay more than they can afford for what they need. Women, as a rule, are keen, prudent, economical. They can, and do, make a dollar go to its full length. Men are to be congratulated that they have women to stand between them and waste of income and time in shopping. Most men are properly grateful that their interests are so loyally and capably guarded. These men, generally speaking, by the way, are the men who have accounts with the savings banks, who take shares in cooperative companies, who build homes, who succeed in worldly affairs and who are blessed with comfort and contentment. It all comes from an equitable, because wise, division of responsibility and confidence in the domestic relationship.

THE third number of the Playbook, the journal published by the Wisconsin Dramatic Society, is set exclusively apart for discussion of the "open-air theater" as an outlet for expression of American art using histrionic methods and serving democracy. The ever-increasing number of such natural playhouses and the rapid multiplication of persons interested both in the stage and in out-of-door life, all justify this western society in sending forth this brochure. For guidance is welcome where of necessity there must be so much groping after principles and methods of construction.

The writers of this booklet do not believe that the modern open-air theater can return to the plastic and lyrical method of the ancient Greek theater. Even more than in olden times the natural settings of the stage and of the spectators' seats must be considered. Out from these unspoiled, chameleon-like, infinitely varied and rich backgrounds of sky, foliage, trees and hills directors of out-of-door plays will find coming all sorts of subtle influences to aid them and the players.

In the open-air theater modern democracy, largely of the urban type, will find another instrument for converting leisure to good uses and for spreading among the masses truth in a great variety of forms. By such a theater amusement on its social and mass sides can be stimulated as is not possible in the conventional indoor place of entertainment. "The Theater of the Five Thousand" that Reinhardt works for and creates in Germany and that London also has demonstrated exists, may readily be set up when a manager has the open spaces of stadium, hippodrome or circus in which to work, and when the vehicle chosen for use is a pageant, a chronicle play or the dramatic spectacle.

The time is coming when in large city parks, on college campuses and on the grounds of the landed families of the country there will be many structures, adapted with their natural settings, to this form of art life. Tacoma and San Diego as cities and the University of California as an academic center, now lead the way. New York, Chicago and Milwaukee have similar schemes on paper likely to become real soon. The University of Wisconsin is pioneering in this field as in so many others. There is no mystery about the causes for such a trend. Given a renaissance of interest in and respect for dramatic art simultaneous with intense popular liking for open air life, sports and pursuits and no other outcome could be expected.

### Reopening Railway Rates, Equities Involved

IF THE interests of owners, users and operators of railroads all have equal consideration from the interstate commerce commission it accomplishes the end for which it was brought into being. If at any time it even seems to favor one or the other of these factors in its problem, conditions are such now that the other two soon find ways of concentrating publicity upon the alleged favoritism, with results that usually are illuminating and corrective. The recent ruling of the commission making possible investigation of the claims of railroads east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio to a higher rate schedule on freight undoubtedly has come as the result of the educational campaign carried on by the railroads and because of the sympathy shown for their contentions by journals that cannot be suspected of basing their support on any grounds other than those of conscience and reason. The independent press has pointed out that under any rational system of ratemaking, increases, when necessity arises, are as inevitable and just as the more frequent lowering of rates. The public naturally insists upon the burden of proof for a rise resting upon operators and owners; and accepting the challenge, officials of the railroads in question stand ready to produce evidence which they think is conclusive. As set forth in statements for the press and in such speeches as were made by railway presidents to the Boston Chamber of Commerce recently there seem to be reasons for believing that the commission made no mistake in ordering a supplementary investigation. Increased wages, higher costs of materials and stiffer conditions imposed by lenders of capital undoubtedly have increased expenses of operation.

In settling this particular case the commission will be without light cast by the national valuation of railways now ordered and soon to serve as an aid to the national body in settling the equities of all cases of the kind. Happily reports indicate that the railways seem disposed to aid the government in the huge task.

A CORNETIST who went out into the woods and played, so won the heart of some people from Italy that he has been invited over with all his family and the cornet to spend the summer.

THE French aviator who has invaded Russia will have a distinguished national historic precedent if he decides to fly back to France as fast as circumstances will permit.

THE present population of Mexico is placed at approximately 15,500,000. No attempt has been made to figure out what it would be if the disturbances of the last few years had not occurred.

THE ARTICLE on Cincinnati University published recently in the Monitor described the most successful American experiment to date in giving to all the people of a large city a chance to gain the highest forms of education at public expense. In principle, method and aim, the record is like that of a state university. The difference is in the more restricted sphere from which students are drawn and in the development of an urban and not a state type of loyalty. It is an ideal of education which, so far as it is municipally centered, follows close after the most distinctive recent British type of university development, and it grows out of the same issues of rational development of urban life. The older type of privately endowed or denominational controlled university, even though located in a city like Chicago, New York or Boston, cannot meet the same democratic needs as a distinctly municipal college or university, albeit institutions of this older type can readily do far more than they now do in extension of their facilities to the people. But their high tuition fees, their exclusion of women, their lack of coordination with the public secondary schools and their academic traditions hamper them when they attempt to aid the masses.

The success of Cincinnati's city university is the more worth while as a model for appreciation and imitation because its administrators have kept the right perspective as to cultural and vocational courses of study. The humble are not precluded by them from getting the finest sort of training for professional careers, old and new, that open out before the vision of youth. To be sure there is a splendid relating of the institution to the industries and trading establishments of the city by which knowledge obtained in school and in actual contact with things is made to blend, although the university is, of course, something more than an industrial school or an institute of technology.

President Murlin, in his inaugural as head of Boston University, indicated that he saw the coming of the urban university publicly controlled and adjusted to thoroughly democratic ends. Some day Boston will face this problem. Splendid as are the city's facilities in privately endowed foundations of the collegiate and university grade they cannot provide what the city in time will come to demand.

TO A WORLD multiplying things as rapidly as is the case, today there comes the necessity of equal facility in coining names for them. How rapidly language grows and how systematically and formally it develops with the new knowledge may be understood after a comparison of recent editions of any standard dictionary. Similarly there is an ever active reassembling of old words in new phrases to meet contemporary demands. Journalism, for instance, was quite venerable as a calling before it was named "the fourth estate" as a tribute to its range of influence and civic power. Previously the common people, in distinction from the nobles and the clergy, had been set apart as "the third estate," hence the name given to journalists was not one requiring especial inventive skill by the namer, but rather aptness in expansion of an earlier idea.

The same must be said now of persons who see in the motion picture industry of the world an immense extension of educational apparatus and recreational mechanism and who are inclined to say of all such sharers in the wonders of the new process that they belong to "the fifth estate." Certain it is that the number of persons of all races in all climes now made better or worse by the habitual inspection of photographs of men, buildings, objects of nature and modes of industry they otherwise never could know visually, is fast approaching in number the host of persons habitually taught by "the fourth estate." Fortunate are the states and cities where social control of the new method guides it to welfare ends.

A somewhat similar evolution in nomenclature is found in the current phrase where aviation in connection with military tactics has been developed adequately. "The fifth arm" means something to Germans and to the French, and practically naught to Americans. Yet the deciding move in military operations may hinge on information gleaned by aerial scouts; and the decline of an empire or a republic's power may date from defeat of its super-terrestrial cohorts.

THE vote of the caucus of House Democrats adverse to adoption of the budget system as a basis for authorizing national expenditures simply indicates the tenacity with which ancient ideas regarding rewards for party success persist. Speaker Clark, Mr. Underwood and the ablest and most disinterested men of the party, including the President and his official advisers, favor this reform as the surest way of checking extravagance and waste of public funds. The theoretical arguments in favor of the budget system are buttressed by data gathered by expert investigators during the Taft administration. No rational basis exists for continuance of the present lax, hit-or-miss method of determining what the nation needs to spend. But the proposed change undoubtedly means further concentration of power in the hands of the few; and this to some lawmakers is anathema. Moreover it will accentuate the authority of the majority leader in the House, as it is proposed to make him chairman of the budget committee. Last, but not least, a budget system spells curbing of log-rolling schemes for unnecessary grants from the treasury for all kinds of local and sectional jobs. Here is the real animus of the opposition.

The repulse is temporary. Indeed Mr. Underwood is confident of a reverse decision of the caucus ere this session ends. Such must be the ultimate verdict with the best party leadership eager for the change, and with public opinion throughout the country setting so strongly in favor of efficiency in government. Fortunately the process of education can go on without cross-currents of partisan feeling interfering with correct final solution.

A LATER estimate has it that the sun will have become entirely cold in 90,000,000 years, when it will probably begin to get warm again. The point is that the higher mathematicians have always interesting things to think about.

### Urban University Pioneer Triumphs

### The Origin and Use of New Phrases

### Budget Reform Checked but Not Blocked